

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1977

Established 1887

Austria	12.8	Switzerland	25.8
Belgium	20.8	Denmark	20.8
Canada	25.8	France	25.8
Germany	25.8	Italy	25.8
Japan	25.8	Netherlands	25.8
Portugal	25.8	Spain	25.8
United Kingdom	25.8	United States	25.8
Other	25.8		

## Portugal Communists Join Opposition

## Soares' Government Falls, Eanes Looks for Successor

By James M. Markham

LISBON, Dec. 8 (NYT).—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes began consultations today with the nation's political leaders for the formation of a new government after the parliamentary defeat of Premier Mario Soares's minority Socialist cabinet.

Mr. Soares, who lost a motion of confidence, 159-100, in an early morning vote, was the first politician to be received by President Eanes in his Belem Palace. The 53-year-old Premier was followed by the chiefs of the Communist and the rightist Social Democratic and Center Democratic parties, which all voted against his 17-month-old government.

In an impassioned speech in the National Assembly at the end of an all-day and night debate, Mr. Soares vowed that his Socialist party, which controls 102 seats in the 263-member chamber, would not form a new government until "all other formulas are exhausted."

But, according to well-placed informants, Mr. Soares remains the favorite to form a new government although protracted haggling with the three-party opposition is expected. President Eanes is said to believe that the Socialist, as the largest party in parliament, must be the cornerstone of a stable majority that can confront the nation's severe economic problems.

Electoral Opposed  
The President reportedly opposes holding new elections because they would divert the nation's attention from these problems. On Monday, he is expected to leave on a four-day visit to West Germany, a key state in an International Monetary Fund consortium that has offered Portugal a \$750-million balance-of-payments loan.

Mr. Soares's inability to get the opposition to agree to the Fund's shift terms and to a social pact on the economy triggered his call for a vote of confidence on Friday.

Mr. Soares's visit to West Germany will probably mean that a new cabinet will not be formed until his return. There are some predictions that interparty maneuvering may delay its formation even longer.

Arguing that his party provides a buffer between the country's extremes, Mr. Soares has ruled out a majority coalition with either the Communist or the rightist parties. Negotiations are expected to center, as they did before Mr. Soares called the confidence vote, on a platform that can be assured majority support in parliament.

## Italy Reds Urge All-Party Regime

ROME, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party yesterday called for the formation of a government of national unity that would include the Communists and the Socialists with all other parties as the only solution to Italy's economic crisis.

"The country cannot be maintained for any length of time in its current state, which risks worsening all the time," the party said in a document after a meeting of its executive.

Despite the six-party pact made in July, by which the Communists and five other parties maintain Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority administration in power, the government is still unable to deal with the problems of the country, the Communists said.

There have also been suggestions that Mr. Soares, or another premier, include in a new cabinet individuals who have the special confidence of the three opposition parties.

According to the Constitution, Mr. Soares who formally resigned today remains in a caretaker capacity until a new government is approved by parliament. The Constitution also dictates that the President must dissolve parliament and call new elections if a government suffers three no confidence or censure votes.

As this morning's balloting drew near, the Social Democrats, with 73 seats, and the Center Democrats, with 41, made it clear that they planned to vote against Mr. Soares's government, which they accused of incompetence. But Alvaro Cunhal's Communist party, whose 40 votes could have rescued Mr. Soares, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Portuguese, including bemused Santa Claus, look over Lisbon headlines on Soares' ouster.

## Receives NATO Allies' Support

## Vance Calls SALT Core of Stability

By Bernard Gwertzman

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, seeking support for the terms of the projected strategic arms limitations accord with the Soviet Union, told the Western alliance today that these arms control negotiations were at the heart of Soviet-U.S. relations and that there was "no possibility" of stability between the two countries without such an agreement.

Addressing a meeting of the foreign ministers of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Vance made a major effort to eliminate allied apprehensions and to remove them as a factor in the expected debate in Washington on a new treaty, which officials believe may be concluded by next spring.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and other critics of the projected agreement have noted Western European unhappiness with some parts of the accord—particularly limits on cruise-missile development—and have used it to buttress their own arguments.

European Concerns  
Mr. Vance's presentation, and that of Defense Secretary Harold Brown who preceded him here earlier in the week, appeared to diminish if not eliminate many of the European concerns.

A British spokesman said later that "to the extent we've been carrying about SALT, the carrying is now over."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen was reported to have told the NATO ministers that "we have

no criticism of the way the United States has consulted Europe on SALT."

The West German spokesman said that his government welcomed the developments that seem to be leading to a new strategic arms limitation treaty.

## Van Agt Is Asked To Form Cabinet In Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana tonight named Christian Democratic leader Andreas van Agt, 46, to form a new government and end the six-month political crisis in the Netherlands.

The announcement followed a day of consultations among the Queen, her closest advisers, and leaders of the main political parties on the constitutional aspects of Mr. van Agt's pact with the rightist Liberal party.

The Queen gave approval for Mr. van Agt to form his center-right cabinet, despite doubts over whether he will be able to get a majority in the lower house of parliament.

The Christian Democrats and Liberals have 71 of the 150 seats, but seven left-wing Christian Democrats have refused to guarantee that they will support the government.

The announcement by the Queen said that Mr. van Agt had been asked to form a cabinet "enjoying sufficient support in parliament."

which is called SALT-2, and was supporting the U.S. position in the negotiations.

Mr. Vance will leave tomorrow for a four-day tour of key Middle Eastern countries in support of President Anwar Sadat's initiatives toward Israel and to try to persuade Syria and Jordan to join in such talks in the future. But while the Middle East was clearly the priority item on this trip, Mr. Vance sought to focus attention on matters of direct concern to the Europeans. He did not discuss the Middle East in his formal presentation. However, the region is of direct concern to NATO and was discussed in informal talks.

According to a U.S. official in Mr. Vance's party, the secretary said that the NATO countries were in "a fundamentally competitive situation" with the Russians and that this was unlikely to change even as "we try to regulate and evolve positions in which we can cooperate."

On strategic arms negotiations, Mr. Vance said that these talks were "at the heart of Soviet-American relations."

Possibility of Stability  
"While a successful SALT-2 treaty will be no guarantee of stability, there is no possibility of stability without it," Mr. Vance said, according to the official U.S. account of his formal presentation.

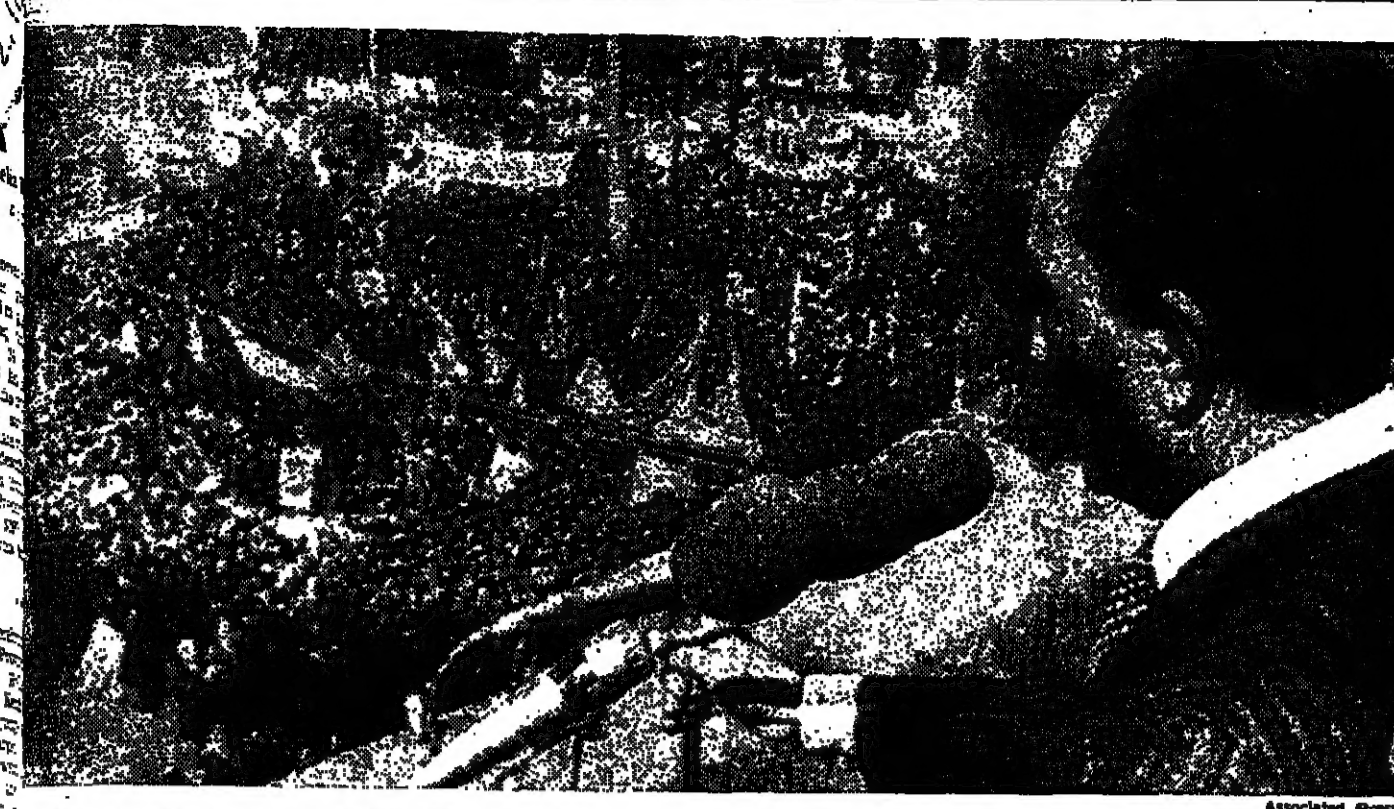
The secretary stressed that the United States was "listening to its allies, is aware of their concerns and intends to work with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, 12-18; Saturday, cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 12-18.  
LONDON: Friday, scattered showers. Temp. 12-18.  
NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 5-12.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,497



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat addresses thousands of supporters of his peace-making efforts in Cairo yesterday.

## President Assails His Arab Critics

## Large Cairo Rally Backs Sadat Policy on Israel

Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Several thousand Egyptians, along with police estimates, packed a dusty square in front of presidential palace here today to hear a defiant President Sadat dismiss his Arab critics as "dwaab" and urge them to pursue their own course of heads held high.

A noon rally was staged by government to demonstrate support for Mr. Sadat's policy of negotiation with Israel, has been denounced by Arab states and the United Nations. The official radio alternated patriotic music with speeches by Mr. Sadat, who said that the Egyptian people were not asking for peace, but for a just and lasting peace. He said that the Egyptian people were not asking for peace, but for a just and lasting peace.

Based on Justice  
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Mr. Assad will travel to Kuwait tomorrow.

Since his return from Israel, Mr. Assad has called for preparatory peace talks in Cairo next week, broken relations with the five Arab states—Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Southern Yemen—that tried to form a united front against him, and closed down, yesterday, the cultural centers and the consulates outside Cairo of the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies.

Syria Reaffirms Stance  
DAMASCUS, Dec. 8 (AP).—Syria yesterday reaffirmed its split with Egypt over President Sadat's visit and peace overtures to Israel.

Appeal Seen Unheeded  
MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (UPI).—A U.S. appeal for caution and moderation in the Soviet position on Middle East peace efforts apparently fell on deaf ears in Moscow this week.

Sadat's visit and peace overtures to Israel.

King Hussein arrived here yesterday on what was termed a "rescue mission" to restore Arab unity.

Damascus radio said that during a five-hour meeting between King Hussein and Mr. Assad, "Syria reaffirmed its rejection of all methods of political and diplomatic action connected in one way or another with the [Sadat] visit."

Meanwhile, Tass said today that the United States was reneging on Soviet-U.S. statements on the Middle East by concentrating on next week's talks in Cairo instead of on recommending the Geneva conference.

U.S. Under Secretary of State Philip Habib met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during his two-day mission here.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Habib asked the Soviet Union not to completely dislodge the Cairo conference called by Mr. Sadat as a possible step toward a Middle East settlement.

The diplomats said the Soviet officials refused to budge from their position. "Habib and the Soviets just agreed to disagree," a source said.

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## Soviet Media Attack West on Rights

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union apparently is preparing to celebrate International Human Rights Day by focusing on abuses in the Western world.

The Soviet press this week has been filled with dispatches claiming that repressive police states exist in the United States, Britain, West Germany and Canada.

The weekly New Times denounced Western criticism of human rights violations in the Soviet Union as unwarranted interference in domestic affairs and said:

"Every statesman and public figure and each government really interested in the implementation of human rights finds in the articles of the new Soviet Constitution a good example and a mighty impetus for the assurance of living conditions which safeguard the implementation of real human rights and liberties."

It added, "The struggle for the implementation of human rights encounters resistance by international reactionary forces diverting the attention of world opinion from the wholesale violations of human rights in capitalist countries."

Tass has produced a flood of dispatches decrying unemployment, poverty, corruption, racism, police brutality and invasion of privacy in the West.

"Police spying, persecution for convictions [and] gross inter-

ference in the private life of citizens—such as inalienable rights of life in the Western countries. Every day brings to light new facts disclosing the ugly picture of police control in the so-called free world."

Tass said in a story about recent revelations of police and security agencies' surveillance of citizens in the United States, West Germany, Britain and Canada.

Tass correspondent Gennadi Shubin, in a report from New York, wrote:

"The current anti-Soviet propaganda campaign over the question of human rights is strongly criticized by all honest Americans who know from their own daily experience what it is like not to have the right to work, the right to freedom from racial and other discrimination—rights which are taken for granted under socialism."

"All talk by bourgeois newspapers about sacred human rights is nothing but a mockery of the 10 million unemployed in the U.S.A. or the 7 million families which live in houses unfit for habitation."

"White people in the U.S.A. get 50 per cent higher wages than blacks for the same work, while women get only a half of what is paid to men for equal work."

A Moscow Tass dispatch compared statistics of medical care in the Soviet Union and the United States, charging that millions of Americans go without medical attention because they cannot afford increasing charges.

Tass Washington correspondent Vitaly Gao quoted from letters written to the Soviet Embassy by angry Americans and said, "Present-day reality eloquently attests to the groundlessness of Washington's claims to be some

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 8 (AP).—The 49-nation African group here has agreed with Scandinavian nations that the human rights situation in Uganda merits international attention, authoritative diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The agreement emerged from negotiations between Africans and Scandinavians over a Scandinavian resolution demanding censure of the Ugandan government of President Idi Amin for "repeated gross violation" of human rights.

In return, the sources said, the Scandinavians decided not to press for a vote on the resolution now before the General Assembly's Social Committee.

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LAST MARCH—Soviet leaders carry the ashes of Marshal Alexander Vasilievsky to interment in the Kremlin wall in snowy Moscow yesterday. From left are Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, Premier Alexei Kosygin, President Leonid Brezhnev and Politburo member Mikhail Suslov. Vasilievsky was a Soviet hero of World War II.

## U.S. Seeks Energy in Heated Rock Deposits

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Hot and sometimes molten rock beneath the Western states holds from 500 to 1,000 times more energy than Americans consume each year, according to an estimate. A bold effort is under way to extract at least a small part of it.

The project differs from attempts to find reservoirs of hot water and steam. Such reservoirs are the only source of geothermal energy trapped so far, but they hold only a small fraction as much residual volcanic heat as the formations to which water never penetrates.

The first effort to extract energy from such formations, conducted by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, succeeded on a small scale in September, after a variety of setbacks.

For 96 hours, water was pump-

## 'Reservoirs' in West May Hold 1,000 Times a Year's Fuel Use

ed almost 10,000 feet into hot granite, percolated through artificially created cracks to another hole and returned to the surface at 270 degrees Fahrenheit—hot enough to turn into steam when released from pressure.

Now, prolonged tests are to be run to see whether the cracks open wider or are washed clean, permitting increased flow, and whether the output temperature increases with time, or drops. Such factors will determine the practicality of this method of energy extraction, as will the results of drilling another hole deeper into hotter rock.

The estimate that the heat energy hidden beneath the Western states is hundreds of times greater than U.S. energy consumption was proposed to this year's spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union by Dr. Thomas McGetchin and Dr. Uzi Nilsen, both then at Los Alamos.

Dr. James Bensen, director of the Department of Energy's Geothermal Division, presented evidence last week of the existence of reservoirs of underground heat to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in New York.

He showed a photograph, taken from space, of the Western states, in which most of the landscape was covered with snow. By contrast, the Rio Grande Rift, which follows the west bank of the Rio Grande north through New Mexico into Colorado, was free of snow.

Further south and also on the Rio Grande Rift, indications have been found recently of an enormous body of molten rock, or magma, beneath the town of Socorro. Lying primarily at a depth of 12 miles, it appears to be a pancake-shaped formation 680 square miles in area and about a mile thick.

Dr. Allan Sanford, professor of geophysics at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro, and his colleagues have taken advantage of

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## Disaster-Area Designation Sought

## Malaga Riots: \$1.8 Million Damage

MADRID, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Authorities in Malaga asked Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa today to declare the city a disaster area, following three days of rioting and looting which, they said, caused an estimated 150 million pesetas (\$1.8 million) in damages.

If the request is accepted, the government will pay for the damages. It was caused by gangs of youths who retaliated for the police shooting of a young Communist by setting fire to buildings, damaging cars, smashing shop windows, looting stores and destroying traffic lights.

The request, approved by the city council, was handed to Mr. Martín Villa during his one-day inspection of Malaga. The interior minister met with authorities, politicians and special investigators probing the death of 19-year-old Jose Manuel Garcia during a demonstration on Sunday for home rule for the southern region of Andalusia.

Mr. Martín Villa said that the investigation centered on the issue whether the police dealing with the demonstrators acted with excessive toughness. "Police can use their firearms under certain circumstances," he said. The question is whether these circumstances existed.

Threatens Walkout  
When one reporter called the demonstrators' death an "assassination," Mr. Martín Villa threatened to leave unless the word was taken back. The reporter complied.

Mr. Martín Villa was scheduled to submit his report to the Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez tomorrow. The Cortes (parliament) is conducting its own investigation. It will hold a extraordinary plenary session to discuss the Malaga incidents.

In Pamplona, an estimated 40,000 protesters defied a government ban on further demonstrations for home rule in the Province of Navarre. Riot police stood by without interfering, and no major incidents were reported.

The demonstration was organized by the Basque nationalist and extreme leftist parties to

back demands for autonomy and a "democratization" of the Franco-era Provincial Council. Also in the Basque region, the separatist guerrilla organization ETA, ("Basque Homeland and Liberty") claimed responsibility for the attempted bombing of a police station near San Sebastian on Tuesday. A bomb containing 66 pounds of explosives and a triggering mechanism was discovered in the Civil Guards post only minutes before it was to go off.

In Madrid, meanwhile, three

## U.K. Miners Accept Delay On Pay Claim

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Britain's economic policies received a boost today when coal miners finally agreed to accept the government's 13-month pay rule.

Stock exchange prices and sterling both moved up after miners' leaders announced that they would follow other unions and let a year elapse between wage demands.

They also reversed another decision by allowing miners in some areas to negotiate productivity deals.

The 200,000-member miners' union said it was still pressing for a 90-per-cent pay rise that would demand the Labor government's attempts to conquer inflation.

But the government, seeking to limit increases to 10 per cent, has won time. In today's action, the miners agreed to no wage rises before March.

Some union leaders acknowledged that introduction of incentive schemes might persuade the miners to moderate their 90-per-cent demand when negotiations open next year.

The miners' change in wage strategy followed a stormy meeting and was bitterly opposed by union militants.

One left-winger, Arthur Scargill, denounced the action as unconstitutional and threatened legal action.

The right wing of the union's executive won the vote to accept the 13-month pay rule by 14 to 10. In October miners voted in a national ballot against productivity deals and the 13-month rule. Lack of public support for that stand was seen as a factor in today's decisions.

Offer in Firemen's Strike  
LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—The government moved to end the national firefighters' strike by offering a two-stage formula to increase pay and shorten the working week.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees told the House of Commons that the government's 10-per-cent ceiling on pay increases must be maintained during the next year, but the government would agree to implement an agreed formula to further boost firemen's wages in 1978 and 1979. The firemen are seeking a 30-per-cent increase.

The government offer still depends on an agreement between the Fire Brigades Union and the local government authorities that employ the firemen. The union's general secretary, Terry Parry, said after a union executive meeting that he still had not received a firm offer from the employers.

gunmen identifying themselves as ETA members kidnapped businessman Felipe Batillo, but freed him after cashing a check for 10 million pesetas (\$122,000) which they extorted from him as a "revolutionary tax."

Recent political violence and unrest was one of the main topics discussed between Premier Suarez and the chiefs of the two main opposition parties, Socialist Felipe Gonzalez and Communist Santiago Carrillo, political sources said.

Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Carrillo met on Tuesday, and Mr. Suarez then received them separately yesterday. The sources said that the three politicians are in agreement that some sort of political truce must be observed in the next months in order to safeguard Spain's young democracy and to permit a stabilization of the crisis-stricken economy.

Also in Madrid, veteran Brig. Gen. Luis Cano Portal, has been put under house arrest for two months; and a day because of an article he wrote in a rightist newspaper, official sources said.

The article in question was titled, "Reform of the Military Methods: What For?" and published in El Alcazar, organ of the Civil War Veterans Confederation.

## U.S. Seeking Heat Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

the frequent occurrence of tiny earthquakes in the area to chart the extent of this magma body.

According to Dr. Jack Oliver of Cornell University, what appears to be the same feature has been detected by a large-scale survey conducted by the Consortium for Continental Reflection Profiling.

Mr. Sanford has found spots where the magma seems to rise to within three miles of the surface, within drilling range. The region appears to be rising—sometimes an earthquake precursor—and about 70 years ago was subjected to swarms of earthquakes, three of them quite severe.

These, Dr. Sanford suspects, may have been caused by new magma intrusions. Some residents of Socorro complain that even in winter the water from their taps is never cold, because it has been piped through hot ground.

It has been proposed that magma bodies could prove a source of energy, but as a drilling engineer in New Mexico put it recently, "I would not want to be standing around when they first poke into one of them."

Problem in Fractures  
The chief problem in establishing water circulation through the hot granite west of Los Alamos has been determining the direction of induced fractures and linking them with a second well. The fracturing is done by a method widely used in oil fields, where sedimentary rock is loosened to permit oil flow. That it also works in granite is encouraging to the researchers.

In this technique, water in the well is subjected to great pressure and highly sensitive seismometers are used to trace the direction in which cracks are opening. Such hydrofracturing was done at several depths in a hole drilled in early 1975.

Rubber devices were lowered into the hole and inflated to press against the rock walls in order to record the imprint of any cracks. The rock was so hot that the rubber became too soft to retain such an imprint. It appeared, however, that the fractures extended along a south-east-northwest line.

A second hole was drilled about 10,000 feet toward the assumed cracks. Additional hydrofracturing was done in that hole. Seepage indicated that the cracks lay parallel and close to one another, but did not meet. Solvents were used in an unsuccessful effort to leach out quartz and improve flow.

Side holes were drilled at an angle from the second hole and finally, in June, increased flow indicated that fractures from the two holes had joined. On Sept. 28 energy was extracted by cycling cold water down one hole, drawing hot water from the other one and allowing it to flash into steam when pressure was released.

Australia-Finland Talks  
CANBERRA, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser disclosed yesterday that Foreign Ministry officials have flown to Helsinki for negotiations with Finland on uranium sales following the lifting here in August of a four-year-old ban on uranium mining and exports.



French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing takes the controls of a high-speed Paris Métro car during inaugural of a new transport branch linking east and west suburbs.

## Vast Suburban Subway Link Opened in Paris by Giscard

PARIS, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today inaugurated the world's largest express line underground station and the new underground that will link the capital to three of its major suburbs.

The opening today of the final nine-kilometer central section of the RER (regional express network), the most world's most advanced urban transportation system, will enable commuters to reach the heart of Paris in less than half an hour. The trains travel at speeds up to 100 kilometers an hour.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who took the controls of the wide-bodied blue electric train, said, "Of all the great cities of the world the greater Paris area is now the best served."

Centerpiece of System  
The centerpiece of the new system is the Châtelet-Les Halles station that lies beneath Les Halles, the old central market area, which writer Emile Zola called "the belly of Paris."

The total cost so far of the RER system, which links the western, eastern and southern suburbs with Châtelet-Les Halles, is 4.5 billion francs (nearly \$1 billion).

Work is being done now on the northern branch of the network which will link Châtelet-Les Halles with the Gare du Nord and Charles de Gaulle Airport.

The system opens to the public tomorrow and will be free of charge until Monday.

Soares Loses In Portugal  
(Continued from Page 1)

refused to disclose how they would vote.

In his speech, Mr. Soares called for the Communists' support, praising them as "men of principle" and insisting that he and his Socialists are "men of the left."

"We never capitulated to the right," said Mr. Soares, turning toward the Communists. "We did not capitulate during 48 years of fascism when we were with you and we would not now. We will not be afraid tomorrow, as we were not afraid under fascism, to be called Communists."

Rightists Warned  
He warned the rightist parties against "flinging themselves into the arms of a new Pinochet," and added if his government fell, Portugal might become bankrupt and move to the right.

(Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of Chile, led the rightist forces that toppled the leftist Allende government in 1973.)

"The Portuguese people are anxious," said Mr. Soares. "You only have to go into the streets from the north to the south to see that this debate is being followed with passion. Who can be sure, if this government falls, that we will not create a dynamic of the right and the extreme right."

When the speaker of the house called upon deputies to rise, aside-by-aside, if they wished to vote, the first aide of Communists stood up, signaling the defeat of the government.

During the two days of debate, Mr. Cunha suggested that his party was open to negotiations with Mr. Soares. But the Premier, a bitter foe of the Communist leader, apparently was unwilling to make concessions.

## Brazil Extradites Lockheed Figure

BRASILIA, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—

Brazil's Supreme Court yesterday granted an Italian request for the extradition of Ovidio Lefebvre, wanted in Rome as a key figure in Italy's Lockheed bribery scandal, a court spokesman said.

Mr. Lefebvre, a resident of Brazil, was detained on June 10 when he arrived from a trip abroad. The arrest followed a tip from Interpol. He has been in detention here since then.

Political Link Is Seen In Rome Theater Fire  
ROME, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Arsonists set fire to a downtown theater early today, severely damaging the building. Police said the attack apparently was politically motivated.

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## In Talks With Scandinavian Leaders

## Kosygin Said Angry on Detente

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8 (AP).—Danish Premier Anker Joergensen disclosed today that he and other Scandinavian heads of government had a "sometimes violent" discussion on disarmament, détente and neutron bombs with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in Helsinki Tuesday.

Mr. Joergensen said in a radio interview that at one point during the discussion, he actually had to ask Mr. Kosygin to "take it easy."

The Danish Premier said that he and his Scandinavian colleagues were astonished when Mr. Kosygin—in Helsinki, as they were, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence—asked to meet them at the residence of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

"It was a surprise, too, that the discussions sometimes took such a violent turn," Mr. Joergensen said.

Deep Concern  
Mr. Joergensen said that there was little doubt that Mr. Kosygin was deeply concerned with East-West relations, disarmament and détente and that this might explain his making use of a festive occasion to discuss international politics.

He said that he found some of the issues raised by the Soviet leader "rather unreasonable," such as warning the Scandinavian countries against possible U.S. production and deployment of neutron bombs and against NATO military activities in countries neighboring on the Soviet Union.

"Kosygin clearly was not wholly satisfied with the Norwegians," Mr. Joergensen said. "It had to do with the number of exercises demonstrating military strength and weaponry."

Mr. Joergensen did not disclose what his Norwegian colleague had to say about that, but told the interviewer that this was one of the points where the conversation became "rather violent."

"For my own part, I could not restrain myself from pointing out that we have long been witnessing increased military activity in the Baltic area," Mr. Joergensen said.

The Premier also said that he

reacted to Mr. Kosygin's warning against the neutron bomb, which he considered "unreasonable," considering that none of the Scandinavian countries have nuclear weapons and that NATO countries Denmark and Norway consistently have rejected the stationing of such weapons on their territories in peacetime.

"On this score, I told Kosygin that while he could be certain there are no nuclear weapons in Scandinavia, we do not know

## U.S. Again Lauds 'Flexibility' Of Turkey on Cyprus Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—

The State Department yesterday reiterated its pleasure at the "new flexibility" shown by Turkey in solving the Cyprus problem with Greece through negotiations.

"We have discussed the Cyprus issue at great length with Turkish officials and are pleased to see some evidence of new flexibility in their position," spokesman Ken Brown said.

At the same time, Mr. Brown described as inaccurate news reports on an alleged deal between Washington and Ankara under which the United States would

press for congressional approval of its defense treaty with Turkey in return for Turkish concessions on Cyprus.

"We continue to believe in solution to the Cyprus problem must come from the parties directly involved," Mr. Brown said. "But, as in the past, we are ready to be of assistance in negotiating process."

Major Factor  
Mr. Brown reminded reports that progress on the Cyprus issue would be "a major factor" in affecting congressional attitudes toward our security relationship with Turkey.

However, the U.S.-Turkish defense cooperation agreement must be considered on its merits, the spokesman said. "We don't want to link a DCA and the Cyprus issue directly. The administration has endorsed the agreement in principle, but has not yet asked Congress to take action on it."

The U.S.-Turkish defense agreement was submitted to Congress by former President Gerald R. Ford last Jan. 18, two days before a vote. Congress still has not acted, mainly because of Turkish occupation of Cyprus.

Communist By Hook Or by Crook  
SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y., Dec. 8 (AP).—A 19-year-old student has just been arrested driving to school—specifically for commuting from his home in Shrewsbury to the Suffolk County College in 30 different stolen cars.

Michael Walsh, who was held in \$500 bail, was arrested after his college identification card was found in one of the stolen cars that was abandoned, police said.

The youth, allegedly in cars here and in surrounding communities and left them, the college parking lot, Selden.

Top U.S. Court Backs Phone A In Surveillance  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today ruled 4 to 3 that judges order telephone companies help federal law-enforcement officers install devices that tap the numbers of all outgoing calls made from targeted phones.

Without that help, the court said, "no conceivable way" to accomplish surveillance was left by a judge, Justice White wrote in the majority opinion.

But a dissenting opinion by Justice John Paul Stevens said the majority was misinterpreting a 1968 law that grants federal judges with "a very broad grant of authority without precedent in our history."

By a wider margin, 6 to 3, the court held that judges empowered to authorize installation of the devices, known as pen registers, which phone companies have been using for 37 years. Similar devices, decoders are used for "one" phones.

The nine justices were unanimous on a third issue: restrictions on wiretapping passed by a 1968 law do not apply to pen registers or decoders, cause the devices do not intercept phone conversations.

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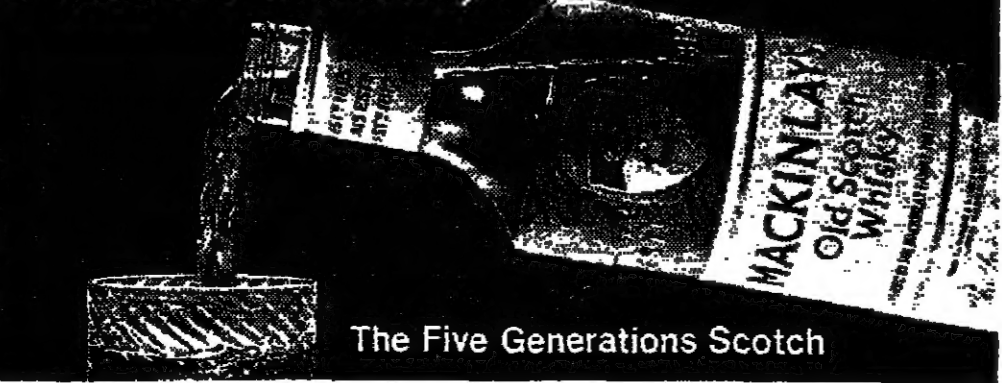
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## In Sadat Trip Fallout

## U.S. Synagogue Council Hails Visit, Speech by Cairo Envoy

By Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (WP).—A meeting of the U.S. Synagogue Council in New York today hailed the visit of Egyptian Ambassador to Washington, Anwar Ghorbal, as a landmark in the history of the Jewish community in America.

The audience of rabbis and lay leaders stirred and applauded as the envoy entered and took his place at the head table.

## U.S. Lawyers Ask to Quit FBI Inquiry

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The five lawyers conducting the investigation of alleged bribery, wiretapping and mail-opening by the FBI have asked to be removed from the case.

The lawyers, who were appointed by the Department of Justice to investigate the case, said they were "not qualified to conduct the investigation."

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CHRISTMAS SEAL?—Well, almost. As they do each year, elephant seals like this huge male return to Point Ano Nuevo in California in early December. Males arrive first, to stake out their territory, females toward the end of the month. The species, once thought to be extinct, now numbers an estimated 1,000.

## Congress Ends Deadlock

## Abortion Curbs Eased in U.S.-Funded Cases

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (NYT).

The House and Senate yesterday ended a five-month deadlock on the federal funding of abortions for low-income women by liberalizing the present law.

Yesterday's votes marked the 17th effort to compromise in an intense, protracted dispute between the two chambers.

The compromise cleared the way for \$60.1 billion in appropriations for the Labor Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to which the abortion ban had been attached as a rider.

The compromise was considered likely to set a pattern for state legislation on the controversial subject, although both supporters and opponents vowed a renewed fight when the ban is up for renewal next spring.

"Abortions for poor women in this country have been liberalized under the compromise language," said Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., a leading opponent of the stringent ban sought by the House.

The Opposition

The compromise was opposed, however, by Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., author of the ban on the use of Medicaid funds for abortions. He was supported by Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., chairman of the House conferees, who told the chamber when the Senate's compromise proposal reached the floor, "Can't you smell this?"

"Hello, suckers," Rep. Flood, a former actor, told the House.

The compromise ended 73 hours of intensive negotiations between House and Senate leaders, under the threat of payless paydays for 240,000 employees of the two federal agencies unless the stalemate was ended by 8 a.m. tomorrow.

The impasse was broken when the House voted, 181 to 107, to accept a Senate compromise proposal with a minor modification.

The proposal was offered by Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., the Republican whip, as members of the Senate Appropriations Committee stood by, awaiting the outcome.

Risk to Life

The house had steadfastly adhered to its position, a restatement of the present law that allows the use of Medicaid funds for abortion only when the life of a woman would be endangered if she were allowed to give birth.

The compromise provided, however, that abortions would be allowed when a woman would suffer "severe and long-lasting physical health damage" if she were allowed to give birth.

The compromise also allowed the use of Medicaid funds for "medical procedures," such as dilation and curettage, in cases of rape and incest that had been promptly reported to a law-enforcement agency or Public Health Service. The House yielded on its previous insistence that such procedures be allowed only be-

fore the fact of pregnancy was established. The House also rejected on its previous insistence that only victims of forced rape be allowed these procedures.

The compromise thereby allowed such procedures in cases of statutory rape, which exists in all cases of intercourse involving a minor because minors are deemed legally incapable of giving their consent. An estimated one-third of the 260,000 Medicaid abortions last year were performed on minors.

"Prompt" Reporting

As for "prompt" reporting of rape and incest, Sen. Brooke and Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said on the Senate floor Tuesday night that reporting within "weeks or months" could be considered "prompt."

Sen. Brooke said that it would be safe to assume that one-third of the 260,000 Medicaid abortions that took place before legislative restrictions went into effect last June would be allowed by the compromise language.

Thus, although Medicaid funds

can no longer be freely used for abortions—as was the case after the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of abortions in 1973—the compromise language is not as restrictive as the present law.

The compromise instructs the secretary of HHS, moreover, to promulgate directives for the implementation of the new legislation that will give some latitude in interpreting the new language.

The Senate originally had sought to exempt from the ban all victims of rape and incest and all cases in which an abortion was "medically necessary" for the pregnant woman—a term that the House considered deliberately vague.

The Senate reluctantly acquiesced in the House-passed abortion ban last year under the mistaken impression that it would be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Last June, however, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the ban, thereby stiffening the resolve of both those who supported and opposed the ban.

## Would Ease Rule on Foreign-Trained Students

## Congress Cuts Quota for Medical Schools

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Congress yesterday passed and sent to the White House a bill that all but rescinds a law that had required U.S. medical schools to admit and give advanced standing to a small number of students who had spent their first two years in foreign medical schools.

The original law, which Congress enacted last year, had been bitterly contested by U.S. schools as an unwarranted invasion of academic freedom.

The original law required those medical schools receiving federal funds intended to help underwrite the expenses of educating doctors to accept as third-year transfer students a certain number of students who had spent their first two years of study abroad.

Standards at Issue

Fourteen U.S. medical schools, including the one at Yale, refused such students for advanced standing, thus forfeiting \$11 million in federal funds. The schools contended that the law prohibited them from applying individual academic standards to the applicants for transfer.

The larger issue was whether those students enrolled in foreign medical schools receive a medical

education comparable to that provided by U.S. institutions.

Many medical students who have trained abroad, primarily because they had been rejected for admission to U.S. schools, have failed tests of basic medical knowledge after completing their studies and returning to the United States.

The original intent of Congress was to spur the training of more doctors by guaranteeing about 800 additional places in U.S. schools for third-year students who had started their education abroad.

The bill that passed the House yesterday by a vote of 344 to 6 repeals the existing requirements a year from now. In addition, in the period after that year it limits to 5 per cent of existing enrollments the number of additional places the domestic medical schools must open to the foreign-trained students. The bill also gives the secretary of health, education and welfare the right to waive the condition under certain circumstances.

The Senate passed an identical measure last week.

Congress took the position that it should not repeal the law outright since it already had made a commitment to students in training abroad that would allow advanced standing transfers to those who did well.

The legislation also gives the U.S. medical schools the right to set their own admission standards, rather than applying a standard that had been drafted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Air France Strike Disrupts

Air France international flights were seriously disrupted today by a strike of cabin staff.

Air France said that 102 of its scheduled 165 flights were canceled and that only long routes, with the exception of Paris-Tokyo, were in service. The strike, due to last until midnight tomorrow, is in protest of working conditions, especially on long flights, a union spokesman said.

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## To Include Foreign-Based Nationalists

## Pressure Grows to Broaden Talks in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 8 (AP).—Pressure was mounting on the eve of renewed Rhodesian majority-rule settlement efforts for externally based, guerrilla-backed black nationalist leaders to be included in proposed constitutional talks.

Prime Minister Ian Smith will confer here tomorrow with each of the three leaders of Rhodesian-based nationalist movements willing to negotiate a one-man one-vote constitutional settlement leading to black majority rule.

It will be the first time since the leader of the white minority government announced two weeks ago his "internal" settlement plan that he will actually discuss the elements with each of the main nationalist participants.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who boycotted the first round of preliminary talks a week ago to protest Rhodesian raids on black guerrilla bases in neighboring Mozambique, today demanded that foreign-based nationalist leaders "be part of these hand-over talks."

## Crucial Element

David British Foreign Secretary Lord Owen, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, said the foreign-based leaders—Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe—were a "crucial element" in any settlement attempt.

Without Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, he said, the five-year, guerrilla war would continue.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo have rejected the Smith plan.

Mr. Nkomo's chief representative in Rhodesia, Joshua Chinamano, said at a news conference today that "the African puppet groups that Mr. Smith is trying to settle with are irrelevant to the war and are thus incapable of ending the war and bringing peace to our country."

But Bishop Muzorewa, president of the United African National Council, said in a statement issued here today: "If Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe voluntarily opt to stay out, we shall forge ahead regardless."

Mr. Smith has not ruled out the possibility of the foreign-based guerrilla-backed leaders joining the talks. But he has insisted that they first renounce violence and return to Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith agreed to enter the preliminary talks, the second round of which begins tomorrow, with a commitment to what he calls "adult suffrage" elections in return for guarantees for the country's 288,000 white minority.

In today's statement, Bishop Muzorewa said the UANC acknowledged that "the white community shall for some time need to have assurances and a basis for confidence for a stable and prosperous future in free Zimbabwe (the nationalists' name for Rhodesia)."

But he also emphasized that "these talks... represent the final demand of Zimbabwe that power must be transferred to the majority."

Referring to longstanding demands by both domestic-based and foreign-based nationalists for one-man, one-vote elections leading to black rule, Bishop Muzorewa said that "it will become absolutely inevitable that the present talks will break down if this demand is in any way compromised."

Bishop Muzorewa also spelled out "certain demands" that the UANC was making at the talks. "These demands form the basis of the test on Mr. Smith in relation to these talks," he said.

The demands include an immediate halt to executions for all "political offenses," a "free return" here for an estimated 9,000 guerrillas under arms or in training, the release of political

prisoners and the return to traditional lands of thousands of black civilians now "interned" in so-called protected villages.

## Warnings Noted

Bishop Muzorewa, alluding to British and U.S. warnings that an "internal" settlement excluding the foreign-based leaders would not win international recognition, stated:

"A government formed on the basis of one-person, one-vote will automatically receive recognition from the international community."

He went on: "A government formed on the basis of universal adult suffrage represents the sovereign will of the people as a whole and will be a legitimate government. Why would any government of integrity refuse to recognize it?"

## Poland Criticizes U.S. On Rights Statement

WARSAW, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—A U.S. report criticizing the Communist countries' record on human rights did not serve the aims of the 1975 Helsinki security conference declaration, the Polish state news agency said yesterday.

The latest State Department report on the fulfillment of the Helsinki accords in détente and human rights was published two days ago. It criticized alleged abuses in several Communist countries, including the Polish record on reuniting divided families.

## Invitation Denied

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have turned down an invitation from Mr. Owen to come here for peace talks, the Foreign Office said today.

Mr. Owen had invited them to come here to discuss a ceasefire as a first step toward transfer of power to a black majority government in Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office said Mr. Nkomo originally accepted the invitation, and even proposed next Tuesday for the start of the talks. But, a spokesman said, he retracted his acceptance after talks with Mr. Mugabe in the Mozambique capital, Maputo.



EVERYTHING'S RELATIVE — Lifting their glasses together in Stuttgart are Manfred Rommel (left), the city's mayor, and Maj. Gen. George Patton, deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army's Seventh Corps there. Patton's father was Gen. George Patton, a leading U.S. officer during World War II. Rommel's father was Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, a top German officer in that war.

## Concorde Today to Open London-Singapore Link

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—A Concorde jointly operated by British Airways and Singapore Airlines takes off tomorrow to inaugurate the first supersonic passenger air service linking Europe and Asia.

The service, three times a week from London to Singapore, will cut the present 15 hours flying time to 8.5 hours.

More than half of the 100 passengers booked for tomorrow's flight are businessmen paying \$754.50 (\$1,358) one way. Current first-class fare is \$656 on regular airlines.

permitted for Concorde aircraft to fly in Malaysian airspace, threatening to stop the first commercial supersonic flight to Southeast Asia this weekend.

## Airspace Denied

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Malaysia today rejected a British request for

## Light Tremor in Italy

TRIESTE, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Scientists said today that a light earth tremor shook the northern Friuli region last night but caused no reported damage or injuries.

## Blast Affects White Area In S. Africa

## Parking Lot Explosion Causes No Injuries

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 8 (UPI).—An explosion today damaged a parking lot outside a railroad station in Benoni, near Johannesburg. It was the second explosion this week in white areas east of Johannesburg. Tuesday a bomb ripped a hole in the wall of a police station in Germiston, causing damage but no serious injury.

Initial reports from the area of the Benoni blast, 20 miles east of Johannesburg, said that there were no injuries and that there was one was in the area when the blast occurred.

The local fire station said that no ambulances were called to the scene.

Railroad police arrived quickly on the scene of the explosion and South African police joined them soon.

## Cars Damaged

Police were unable to say what caused the explosion. Witnesses said that between 18 and 20 cars were damaged by the blast.

Windows of buildings within two blocks of the explosion were shattered, witnesses said.

On Nov. 24, a bomb exploded in central Johannesburg, injuring 22 persons at the underground shopping center of the Carlton Hotel complex.

Since then, there have been a series of bomb attacks and other explosions including today's.

At the Southern Sun Hotel, Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport, a caller said that there was a bomb inside a box of cakes that had just been delivered.

The hotel was evacuated but no bomb was discovered.

## Embargo Supervision

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The Security Council agreed today on a draft resolution to set up machinery to supervise implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The text is expected to be released later today and a UN spokesman said that the council will meet in public session on his question tomorrow.

## Zia Wernher, Noted Hostess In U.K., Dies

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Lady Zia Wernher, 85, one of Britain's best known hostesses and a close friend of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, died yesterday.

Lady Zia, the widow of an industrialist and sportsman Sir Harold Wernher, lived in a popular stately home, Bedfordshire, Luton, who attracted more than 40,000 visitors a year. Its treasures included a collection of Fabergé jewels. The gardens were laid out by the 18th-century gardener Capability Brown.

The Queen and Prince Philip spent all their wedding anniversary parties at Luton House.

Lady Zia was a daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia and a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria. King George and Queen Mary attended her wedding in 1917.

## Thomas A. Younglove

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8 (AP).—Thomas A. Younglove, 74, who joined the Communist party in 1945 as an informant for the FBI, died Tuesday.

He described his mission being "behind the enemy line in our own country." He ended his career as an informant with his testimony at a trial in New York of 11 top Communists.

## Soviet Ex-Officials Airs KGB Threat

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Former Soviet diplomatic service employee charged this week that the secret police have threatened him with confinement in a mental institution.

Vladimir Kortsch, a veteran Foreign Ministry official who was based in the Soviet consulate in Paris from 1967 to 1970, was expelled from the Communist party and dismissed from a Foreign Ministry job in 1976 after he protested widespread KGB surveillance.

Mr. Kortsch, who now works at a factory, said the KGB harassed him and threatened him with confinement to a mental hospital after he wrote a series of letters denouncing KGB spying on party members and government functionaries.

## Swedish Birth Rate Continues to Decline

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Sweden's birth rate has reached its lowest level since records began to be noted in 1749, a report from the Central Bureau of Statistics has reported.

The number of births recorded in the first nine months of 1977 was 74,800, a 2 percent decline for the same period last year, which was also a record low, report said. Sweden's population at the end of October was 8,400,000, according to the report.

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## Party Ranks Believed Depleted

## Cambodia Purges Said to Continue

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Dec. 8.—Crim and other reports from Cambodia indicate that a purge that began months ago continues unabated.

The ranks of Communist party cadres have been so depleted that for the first time women are being named as provincial district chiefs.

In some provinces and districts, the leaders are known to have been replaced three times in the last nine months. Such reports have now filtered in from Cambodian provinces west of Mekong River.

There is little information on provinces east of the Mekong and virtually none at all Cambodia's 89,000-man regular army, most of which is based east of the Mekong along the Vietnamese border, where fighting continues between the "fraternal allies."

Show of Confidence

While Communist party leader Pol Pot has made an outward show of confidence by visiting last September and re-entertaining Burmese President Ne Win in Phnom Penh, the continuing purges in the regime is becoming more apparent, not less as some had expected following his four-hour speech last September, which—according to formal unveiling of the Communist party of Cambodia (Cambodia)—seemed to plan for a more orderly development.

In the speech, however, Pol Pot said that 1 to 2 per cent of Cambodia's population—perhaps as many as 120,000 persons—were "counter-revolutionary elements" still opposing the regime.

The latest purge—evidently directed against those elements—

seems to have begun in October, immediately after Pol Pot's return from the visit to Peking and North Korea.

During a Ne Win speech made on the visit to Cambodia, the listing of Cambodian officials contained no new, suspicious omissions, but former Information Minister Hou Nim and Public Works Minister Toch Phnom continued to be missing from such lists as they have been since January. There have been persistent reports from refugees

## 8,373 Dead Found In Cyclone Area, India Aide Says

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8 (AP).—Authorities have recovered and disposed of 8,373 bodies of victims of the Nov. 19 cyclone in Andhra Pradesh State in southeast India, a state official said yesterday.

He said the final death toll will be about 13,500. This estimate is based on the numbers of bodies still being found and the number of persons believed missing, the state government spokesman, N. J. Kamath, said. Mr. Kamath estimated that the violent winds and tidal waves affected in some way a total of 7.1 million persons, or one-sixth the population of the state, with about 250,000 being injured or made ill.

He said 382,742 persons were left homeless by the storm and gave these other official estimates: number of livestock lost, 387,000; villages affected, 2,300; houses destroyed or damaged, 844,713; damaged cropland, 3 million acres; loss of public property, \$175 million.

and defectors that the purges have indeed reached into the upper levels of the regime.

Information from Cambodia comes largely from refugees and, increasingly, relatively low-level Khmer Rouge who can be classified as defectors. Thai intelligence services are questioning at least one Khmer Rouge battalion commander and several others of officer rank.

The reports indicate that the Phnom Penh regime was shaken by something that happened in the northwestern provinces in about last April 17—the second anniversary of Phnom Penh's "liberation." At that time, the Phnom Penh regime detected a plot, or at least what it took to be a plot. It involved ranking Khmer Rouge officials in the rice bowl provinces of Siem Reap, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Oddor Meanchey, and perhaps others.

A recurring report is that there was a meeting in the northwest at that time of 30 or more Khmer Rouge officials who evidently felt it necessary to ease the situation regarding the crushing work load and debilitating rations given the collectivized villages. There were reports—believed by some refugees but discounted by intelligence authorities—that Hou Nim and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now under virtual house arrest in Phnom Penh, were organizing a "republican revolution."

The Beginning

Whatever happened in the northwest precipitated the beginning of a sweeping purge. The purge hit the upper ranks hardest and lasted for perhaps four months. In about October, the second wave began, directed at the lower levels and down, according to an official, "to any private in the rear rank who had served even one week in the Lon Nol government."

The targets also included many of the Khmer Rouge themselves—mainly the guerrillas who had taken to the jungles early this decade when Prince Sihanouk was in exile in Peking and the nominal head of the Communist forces. These "Sihanoukites," and anyone suspected of similar tendencies, are being ruthlessly eliminated. They are regarded as being as tainted as the Lon Nol soldiers.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Information Study Set

PARIS, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—A 16-member international commission to study world communication problems will hold its first meeting next week here at the headquarters of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## U.S. Publishers Bar Accord With Russians, Cite Dissent

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—U.S. publishers made it clear yesterday that Moscow would have to comply with the human rights provision of the Helsinki accords before they signed any trade protocol with the Soviet Union's book-publishing industry.

"We are businessmen with a very precious product," said Winthrop Knowlton, president of Harper &amp; Row and chairman of the Association of American Publishers' International Freedom to Publish Committee. "Our business is to further the free exchange of ideas between peoples and nations. It is the principle upon which our industry is based."

Irony Is Seen

An objective of the 35-state Helsinki accords, signed in August, 1975, is to promote the dissemination of literature and information among the signatories.

Mr. Knowlton said he found it ironic that "even while Helsinki follow-up talks are

taking place in Belgrade," members of an unofficial Soviet citizens' committee in Moscow "are languishing in detention for trying to monitor their government's compliance with the Helsinki provisions." The citizens' group, some of whose members have been arrested, is known informally as the Helsinki watch committee.

The publishers' association specifically mentioned Anatoli Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg, Soviet dissidents whose names have also been invoked by President Carter to underline the importance of the human-rights issue at the Belgrade conference.

Although a formal protocol between the publishers' association and the official Soviet state agency covering printing and publishing now appears remote, the U.S. organization said that several activities designed to improve trade between publishers in both countries would continue on the part of individuals and groups.



BOOTH ON BOOTH—In an effort to make the lives of handicapped persons easier, West German authorities have just introduced a special telephone booth for users of wheelchairs. This one is located near a re-education and hospital center for the handicapped.

## Troubled by Bad Image

## Marcos Hints He May Stop Aquino Execution

By Jay Mathews

MANILA, Dec. 8 (WP).—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos indicated strongly tonight that he would not allow his leading political opponent, Benigno Aquino Jr., to be executed despite a death sentence imposed on the former senator by a military tribunal.

Asked during an interview in Malacanang Palace about statements by political observers here that he would prevent the execution, Mr. Marcos said: "I guess they know me as much as I know myself. They are probably correct, but you see, I can't say anything other than that."

The decision on Nov. 25 to execute by firing squad Mr. Aquino, a leading candidate for president before Mr. Marcos declared martial law five years ago, produced a strong wave of reaction and an unusual expression of concern from a U.S. State Department spokesman. After Mr. Aquino said that he had been kept from making a last statement to the tribunal, Mr. Marcos ordered the military hearing reopened but until tonight had declined to say what he might do about the sentence on the grounds that other court appeals had to come first.

Mr. Marcos indicated that he was bothered by the bad image the Aquino case and other alleged human-rights violations here had given the Philippines and was planning a public-information campaign in the United States to counteract that image. "We are concerned that the State Department as well as the American people might not be getting the proper information on what has been happening in the Philippines on human rights," he said.

Imelda Marcos, governor of greater Manila and the President's wife, met with executives of major U.S. news organizations, including Newsweek, the Associated Press and The New York Times, during a recent trip to New York. The death sentence for Mr. Aquino, brought on charges of murder, subversion and illegal possession of arms, was also imposed on Communist guerrilla leader Bernabe Buscayno and a

## Transportation Strike Is Settled in Montreal

MONTREAL, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Montreal's 2,200 transport workers voted last night to end a 17-day strike over pay that had stranded a million commuters.

The workers, who accepted a new wage agreement last week, had refused to resume work until management dropped disciplinary measures against some workers. During the dispute about 150 buses were damaged.

former national police officer turned guerrilla, Victor Corpus. The verdict must be reviewed by military appeals panels and then the Supreme Court before it can go to Mr. Marcos for a final decision on pardon or commutation.

Mr. Marcos's supporters said that the killing of opponents was not Mr. Marcos's style and that only one convicted criminal, a drug trafficker, had been executed since martial law was declared in 1972. Mr. Marcos's opponents said that he would prohibit the execution because he did not want Mr. Aquino, who has been in prison since the first day of martial law, to become a greater martyr.

Many lawyers here said that the evidence against Mr. Aquino is weak and his imprisonment little more than an attempt to keep the most charismatic of Mr. Marcos's opponents out of circulation.

As his case dragged out over five years, Mr. Aquino refused to acknowledge the military's right to try him and refused to defend himself. But Monday, during the first session of the reopened hearing, he made an impassioned statement that included a denial that he had ever given arms to a Communist leader.

## Legal Excuse

"You gave Mr. Marcos the legal excuse to murder me," Mr. Aquino told the tribunal. "The blood will be on his hands but you will have provided the vehicle."

Mr. Marcos insisted tonight that he supported President Carter's human-rights policy and did not condone any isolated instances of torture or illegal arrest that might have occurred under martial law.

Mr. Marcos pointed to his decision to hold elections for an interim national assembly next year, following a referendum Dec. 17 in which Filipinos are expected again to endorse his rule. Asked if prisoners like Mr. Aquino could participate in the elections, he said that would have to be studied.

On Monday Mr. Aquino recounted a conversation he had with Mr. Marcos in June in which he told the President: "If I find the people supporting you, I will support you. But if I find people groaning under tyranny you can be sure I will use every ounce of my being to fight you."

## Elephant Saved In Italy After Fall Into Sea

SALERNO, Italy, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Firemen pulled a 3-ton circus elephant out of the sea with a crane early today after he had fallen in after leaving a tent last night, the police said.

A circus trainer dived into the sea off the southern Italian port to lift the elephant's trunk out of the water and enable him to breathe until the firemen arrived. The trainer said the elephant, part of the traveling Orfei circus troupe, was dazed but not seriously hurt.

The Bizzaro Circus Troupe of Sicily was not so lucky. It reported that its giant python, lost three months ago, had been found dead.

## 15 Years in Jail For Juice Fraud

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—A Soviet court has sentenced a 40-year-old man to 15 years in prison for selling a mixture of cheap plum and lemon juice to the state as expensive black currant and barberry juice. Pravda reported yesterday.

The Communist party newspaper said the man, G. K. Noshvill, made a profit of \$4,000 rubles (\$120,000) in the fraud when he worked for a forestry combine near Sochi on the Black Sea.

Officials of the combine became suspicious when they discovered that the amount of purported barberry and blackberry juice the dealer supplied to a bottling plant in a few months was more than the entire region could produce.

## Iraq Offers Amnesty To Kurds Overseas

BAGHDAD, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Iraq has given Kurd rebels living abroad two months in which to return home if they wish to benefit from a political amnesty.

The Iraq News Agency today said the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, the country's highest authority, has annulled political refugees convicted of offenses in connection with fighting in North Iraq. The agency did not give the number of political refugees abroad.

## Protest in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Riot police firing tear gas and swinging batons yesterday broke up a demonstration by thousands of workers on strike in protest against rising unemployment on this Mediterranean island, police said.

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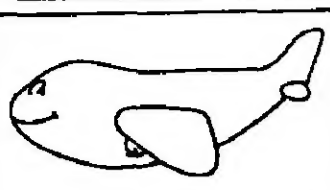
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# Latin American Exiles Said to Lead a \$150 Million 'Growth Industry' in N.Y. City: Shoplifting

By David Bird

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT)—Every morning at about 9 o'clock, as many as 50 Chilean nationalists gather in a 24-hour restaurant in Manhattan's Washington Heights and, over coffee, talk about business.



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ness. Their business takes them on the road and they notify each other of where they will be working so that they will not cover the same territory.

Then, climbing into cars, they are off to their work—shoplifting. The cars usually carry teams of two to four men, but sometimes a man will operate alone.

The group that meets in the Manhattan restaurant is part of what is estimated by law-enforcement authorities and private-detective companies to be well over 1,000 South Americans—Chileans, Colombians and Peruvians—who have become increasingly skilled at and now devote full time to shoplifting, netting as much as \$1,000 each on a good day of work that lasts, on the average, only about four hours.

Although shoplifting is estimated by the Department of Com-

merce to cost stores up to \$5 billion a year in this country, most of it is done by amateur thieves—teen-agers out on a spree or kleptomaniacs who cannot resist taking something without paying for it. The emergence of the South American rings marks a new trend toward organized professional shoplifting.

No one is certain why Chileans, Colombians and Peruvians make up the rings, but officials suggest that perhaps political unrest and rampant inflation have tended recently to drive more of those nationals abroad to seek new "opportunities."

The profits of shoplifting are high for the new professionals because stores—while eager to catch shoplifters—are wary about setting up security systems that might inadvertently catch and then drive away legitimate customers.

As a result, the South Americans have been able to develop for themselves what is now estimated as a \$150-million-a-year business. They operate in and around other large cities—Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles—but most of their work is in the New York metropolitan area.

Miguel Contreras, which is not his real name, is a Chilean who once joined the regulars every day at the uptown restaurant and has since decided to cooperate with investigators. He still does not think that what he did was all that bad. "We Chileans are not the violent type," he said. "Shoplifting doesn't hurt anybody. The insurance company pays for a store's loss."

Mr. Contreras is talking about his shoplifting career now because the last time he was caught—it was the third time, he says—federal authorities offered him

a chance to stay here legally if he talked about his colleagues. Sitting on the edge of the bed in a motel on Long Island, Mr. Contreras described how the shoplifting day begins in that uptown restaurant:

"I say I'm taking Route 1-9 in Jersey today. Other teams will say they're going to Westchester or Long Island. Others will name stores right in the city. Then we'll move out quickly, anxious to get to work."

On Route 1-9, he said, "We'd hit every men's store on the road—the good ones."

On a typical day he described, he was one of a four-man team. "We'd go into a store like a group of friends and start browsing," he explained. "We'd decide the area we wanted to work and I would attract the salesman to another part of the store. I take a 38 regular suit, but I'd ask

for a 38. Of course, the suit wouldn't fit and I'd make some excuse like, 'I must have lost weight' to gain time and keep the salesman and any others who were not busy in the store tied up with me."

Pretexting to browse

Meanwhile, his friends pretending to be browsing would artfully roll up expensive suits without taking them off their hangers and tuck them inside the backs of their suit jackets, which were cut loosely at the top and tighter at the bottom so the suits wouldn't fall out when the jacket was buttoned.

A third suit could be carried out under bell-bottomed pants with the jacket and vest tucked in a stretch-sock in one leg and the pants in another.

The hanger is never left behind because it would be a giveaway

that something was missing. Without the telltale empty hanger the suits might not be missed for days or weeks until an inventory was taken. Their disappearance could be anything from a bookkeeping error to a theft by an employee, as well as shoplifting.

Mr. Contreras would finally leave without buying a suit, but he would buy something, say a \$35 shirt, so the salesman would remember him as a good customer when he came back again with his friends, perhaps as early as a week later.

After a day's work, Mr. Contreras would return with his team, usually to the same upper Manhattan area, take the loot to fences in storefront shops and receive immediate cash. Some of the suits would be put on sale right in the fence's store with only the price tags removed.

Others would be shipped to wherever the demand was, perhaps out of state or out of the country.

Move to suburbs  
Shoplifters have followed the move to the suburbs and large shopping centers are now a prime target.

Detective Sgt. Angelo Beckwith of the Edison, N.J., Police Department pulled out page after page of "rap sheets"—arrest records—of shoplifters who have been arrested repeatedly. They posted the usually modest sum of \$50 or \$100 set by a judge and never showed up for trial.

The shoplifters are finger printed on arrest and their prints are sent to the central files of the FBI. But by the time the arrest records matching prints came back from Washington, the shoplifters had already been released on bail.

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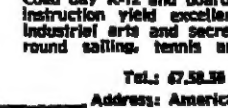


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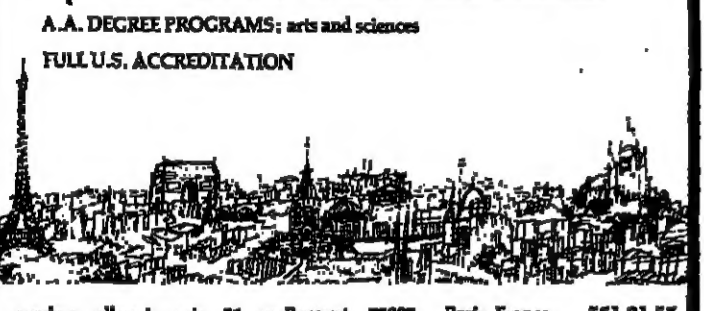
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## The West in Hock

On an average working day, the oil exporting nations earn about \$150 million more than they spend abroad. Most of those millions are accumulated by Saudi Arabia, which deposits them in European and U.S. banks. The banks, in turn, lend the money to governments and corporations in oil importing nations so that they can pay tomorrow's fuel bills.

At first glance, this "recycling" of oil revenues seems precarious. It does not assure that debtor nations will ever manage to pay off their debts. And recycling through private banks does not insure that the neediest debtors will have continuing credit. But, so far, the system has functioned better than anyone might have predicted. The problem now is to make certain it functions as well as a decade hence. The solution to that problem lies outside the control of the most ingenious financial managers.

There is good reason to expect Saudi Arabia to hold to a liberal production schedule. It has little to gain and much to lose from a shake-up in the world order. A lesser financial crisis, precipitated by flaws in the recycling mechanism—a bank failure, a sharp drop in the exchange value of dollar investments—is hardly likely to cause the Saudis to change course. Reason, however, does not always govern history. The Saudis might, for example, miscalculate their capacity to damage Western economies. Or the current Saudi leadership might be replaced by one that does not value ties to the West so highly. Ways are being sought, therefore, to strengthen mutual interests.

A number of ideas have been considered. The oil exporters might be offered international bonds whose value would be guaranteed collectively by the industrial nations. Or individual governments might sell the Saudis bonds whose value is indexed to the cost of living in exchange for stable oil prices. Such schemes, however, could prove self-defeating. Reducing the oil exporters' investment risks would certainly increase their confidence in the recycling mechanism, but it would also reduce their concern for the health of the Western economies. To put it bluntly, Arab wealth invested in the West is our hostage against Arab hostility. To guarantee its safety is to weaken the Arab stake in the economic stability of the West and to tempt or at least free the Arabs to change the rules of the recycling game.

In the end, political rather than economic ties must bind the destiny of Saudi Arabia to the destiny of the West. Short of annexing Saudi Arabia as the 51st state, the only way to reduce U.S. dependence on its reason and reasonableness is to reduce our dependence on its oil. The United States will be truly secure only when the U.S. economy can function well without it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Reporting From Africa

Like other Third World groupings, the Organization of African Unity complains about biased news coverage by Western journalists and would like to establish its own news agency in Africa. It's a good idea—but only if such an agency is operated properly.

If an OAU-sponsored news agency adds to the stream of news coming from Africa and opens some of the countries now off limits to foreign correspondents, the agency would be very helpful. The peril is that African leaders, already suspicious of Western news gathering, might attempt to use this agency as a mouthpiece for their own narrow views—to the exclusion of Western and other news agencies. If that occurs, both the hope for an enriched flow of news and the cause of world press freedom will have suffered a severe blow.

—From the Milwaukee Journal.

### The Cairo Talks

It is no surprise that the Soviet Union declined the invitation to take part in informal peace talks in Cairo. What could the Russians gain from it? Except to help the Middle East move closer to peace.

But this does not mean that progress cannot be made at the talks. The Russians were "mild" in turning down the invitation, saying only that it did not "approve" of

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's initiative in calling for the Cairo talks after his unprecedented trip last month to Israel.

For the Russians to have agreed to attend the Cairo talks would only have been helpful toward obtaining Middle East peace, and that was not forthcoming unless you count their mild rejection as backhanded help.

—From the Atlanta Constitution.

Sadat's peace initiative has got up some momentum. It needs new converts and new spirit to carry through. Every concerned nation, including the Russians and Saudis, belong in the No. 1 camp helping to shape an overall, permanent peace for the Middle East.

—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Carter and Rhodesia

Prime Minister Smith may be stubborn and a veteran white supremacist but he is no fool. Rather than permit a guerrilla takeover, he has now capitulated to the demands of moderate black nationalists and offered to let all adult blacks vote.

Now is a perfect time for President Carter to unhook himself from Britain's spiteful policy (the British Foreign Office has never forgiven "rebel" Smith for unilaterally declaring independence in 1965).

—From the Pittsburgh Press.

## International Opinion

### A Priority for Japan

A mere year after it was formed, Japan's Premier Fukuda has completely reshuffled his Cabinet, in the hope of solving the urgent trade and economic problems that have proved so intractable in recent months. Half of the new ministers are in the Cabinet for the first time, and the most striking appoint-

ment is that of Nobushiko Ushiba, a career diplomat without a seat in parliament, who steps into the newly-created post of minister for foreign economic policy. This indicates the importance Fukuda attaches to mending the economic relationship to the United States.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 9, 1902  
PARIS—There is room for the coercive action of Great Britain and Germany against Venezuela without fear of complications with the United States. Only when did Europe wants to lay hands on a bit of the oil of the New World (apart from that which does not belong to her) will she behold, rising before her, by virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, the giant United States, ready to defend against all, if not the freedom of America at least the right to have no tutor or master except at Washington.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 9, 1927  
ROME—Latest statistics here show that there are 9,118,565 expatriated Italians living in different parts of the world. The figure is probably even greater than this, as the cotidian returns from some countries are confessedly incomplete. The greatest number of emigrated Italians live in the American continent. Between North and South and Central America, 7,674,588 Italians are accounted for. The United States alone has more than 5 million of them; Argentina has 1.6 million.

AIRLINES MAY BAN SMOKING COMPLETELY ABOARD AIRCRAFT

FOLLOWING ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF AIR TRAVEL ANNOYANCES WHICH, AS YET, ARE NOT CONTROLLED, BUT WHICH MAKE MORE SMOKING SEEM HARDLY AN ANNOYANCE AT ALL...



## The CIA's 'Unequivocal' Right to Prior Review

By Stanfield Turner

WASHINGTON—There have been stories in the media in recent weeks concerning a new book—"Deceit Interval," by Frank Sneyd—that is critical of the CIA's role in the closing days of Vietnam. News stories question whether the CIA had the right to review this book or, by extension, any work before publication and, if so, whether it had the right to excise portions it reasonably considered damaging to national security.

The answer to the first question is unequivocally yes. The CIA had the right to review because the author had signed a specific agreement to that effect as part of the terms of his employment with the agency. At no time prior to publication did he challenge the validity of that agreement. Rather, he claims there is some higher right that gives him the privilege of breaking that oath.

Yet, all of the evidence upon which Sneyd bases that rationale was available to him when he met with me on May 17 of this year. In that meeting he explicitly promised me that he would fulfill his written obligation to provide us his manuscript for review. More than that, he reaffirmed this obligation a few days later in writing.

The CIA and I, as director, accepted this man at his word. We made no effort to monitor the progress of his activities. He simply violated both his own oath and our trust. Moreover, his publisher, Random House, and his initial TV interviewer, "60 Minutes," have also acknowledged that they were party to this deliberate evasion of written and spoken promises.

### Premise

Why do people and organizations feel that duplicity is justified in circumstances like these? Because, I suspect, of an erroneous premise, clearly expressed in some of the newspaper articles on this case, that government employees inevitably place covering their and their agencies' reputations above their duties and even above the law.

This is a common anti-establishment reaction that has become so familiar in recent years. Its fallacy lies in the absence of any evidence that the CIA, over the past year and a half when Sneyd was writing his book, deliberately used secrecy to protect its reputation. To the contrary, the public record attests unequivocally to the agency's willingness to face the past squarely whatever the effect on its public reputation. The self-revelations last July of the MKULTRA drug-abuse activities of the 1950s and the 1960s are only the most recent examples of this forthright policy.

What is at stake, however, is a fundamental issue for our society. If the society cannot trust the judgment of its public servants regarding what should or should not be withheld from the public, then the society can in fact have no secrets at all. The logical extension of the [Daniel] Ellsberg-Sneyd syndrome is that any of our 210 million citizens is entitled to decide what should or should not be classified information.

### Danger to Secrecy

Secrecy is, of course, dangerous. It can be abused. Yet, some things must be secret. Clearly there must be checks and balances on those who decide. Because these judgments are difficult does not mean that the chance of no regulation at all is to be preferred. I believe that the public recognizes the necessity for some secrecy in our modern society. There is no question that we each recognize it in our individual lives. Nor is there a question that we recognize it in the extension to government. None of us is so naive as to believe that we live in a totally open and benign world.

Many of our efforts, like those directed toward strategic arms limitations, which could move us closer to the open and peaceful world that we all desire, would be impossible if we tried to negotiate from a position of total openness. Nonetheless, how much secrecy is necessary and who

should decide what will remain secret are vexing issues.

How much must always be a matter of the subjective judgment of human beings. The best we can do is build into our system, as we have in the past few years, a series of bureaucratic checks and balances that will control secrets and secret activities, yet at the same time protect the public from any abuses that excessive secrecy can encourage. Beyond that, another check is the ballot box, where the public exercises ultimate control over the quality of individuals in public office. And, also, the free media in our society can assist the public in ensuring against excesses of secrecy. However, such vigilance does not best proceed from the unsubstantiated assumption of evil motives on the part of all public servants. Investigative reporting does imply some measure of investigation. No one from Random House or CBS, for instance, contacted me or anyone else in the CIA to investigate the other side of this story. It would appear that they feared that we might have ob-

stained an injunction against publication. Yet, an injunction is a legal mechanism of our judicial process. It, too, is a means of protecting the public. Should corporations be encouraged to skirt the legal mechanisms of our country by subterfuge?

### Not Worthy

This case in itself is not worthy of this much discussion. It is only of interest as an example of our dwindling capacity to maintain the minimal level of secrecy essential to the effective operation of our intelligence apparatus, as well as many other organs of our government. It is remarkable today, and I say this with no self-pride because I am a newsmonger, that the CIA can operate as effectively as it does despite these circumstances. President Carter has said, "One of the greatest surprises to me in coming to office is how effective the CIA is." The concomitant of this fine performance is the fundamentally healthy and patriotic attitude within the agency despite its being a frequent whipping boy. There is no ques-

tion in my mind that the people of the United States recognize the need for good intelligence and can appreciate the destructive effect the carrying of a Sneyd can have. It is time, instead, to concentrate on the constructive role of oversight of the CIA and other agencies of the government.

I hope that the public will join us in the CIA in seeking constructively to understand and build our role for the future. We need less enunciation from national self-flagellation over the past and more interest in how we can achieve a workable balance between necessary secrecy on the one hand and oversight on the other. Perhaps that venerable statesman Averell Harriman is overly generous when he often says, "The CIA is our first line of defense." But he is not far enough off that we can afford less than a constructive approach to what the CIA should be providing for the defense of our country and its institutions.

Stanfield Turner, the director of the CIA, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## State of Violence—II

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—You are a U.S. banker or businessman with significant interests in country X. You are made aware that the basic national policy of X is to repress 80 per cent of its population; systematically, violently, forever. What do you do about loans to X, or business there?

Something like those questions confront the many large U.S. corporations and banks with interests in South Africa. As the brutality of South Africa's racial policy has become more obvious, the role of U.S. firms has received increasing critical attention. It is a major issue on campuses across the country now, with growing demands that universities sell their shares in companies doing business there.

Corporate officials tend to resist the idea of pulling out, however outraged they may be at South African policy. They argue that their responsibility is to shareholders, not to political ideas, and that it would not necessarily be wise or liberal to encourage political decisions. Such universities as Stanford and Harvard say that selling all their shares with South African links would cost their endowments millions.

### Not Simple Idea

Pulling out is not, therefore, a simple idea. The complexities are explored with admirable thoroughness and detachment in a report issued last month by the Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington. But events are moving so fast in South Africa, and so grimly, that all of us—shareholders, citizens, whatever—must try to clarify what we think is right.

The prevailing liberal view, until recently at least, has been that U.S. business could be most helpful by staying in South Africa and setting a good example. That was the idea of a statement of principles drawn up by the Rev.

Leon Sullivan last March and signed by more than 50 U.S. companies so far.

The Sullivan declaration called for U.S. firms in South Africa to operate unsegregated work places, give equal pay for equal work and follow fair practices in promotion. The European Economic Community went somewhat further in September. In addition to equal pay and opportunities, it called on European companies to deal with black trade unions, pay minimum wages 50 per cent above basic needs and make annual reports on progress toward those ends.

Last month Harvard adopted many of the Sullivan and EEC policies as its guides. It wrote to 87 companies with South African interests, in which Harvard has shares, saying that it thought they had a "special obligation" to follow those policies. Other universities have taken similar positions.

### Illusions

The good intentions behind those ideas is evident. But I have come, lately, to believe that they are based on illusions. They see the consciences of some Americans and Europeans, but in the real world of South Africa I doubt that they accomplish anything of significance.

A few Western firms in South Africa do make an attempt to pay equally and promote black employees, and some others may gradually improve under domestic pressure. But most are there simply because profits are good, and the reason they are good is the low—increasingly low—wages for blacks. The local managers are for South Africans, and it would be against human nature to them to reduce profits and challenge their own country's policy.

Moreover, the presence of Western business is enormously im-

portant to white South Africans, psychologically as much as economically. They talk about standing alone against the world, but they are desperate for links—especially with the United States.

If some big U.S. companies close down their operations in South Africa, there would be an impact on opinion there. The economic effect would be immediate if U.S. banks cut off their loans, which doubled between 1974 and 1976 and are a mainstay of government investment programs. But would South Africa change its racial policy as a result? No, the chances of that are near zero. Why, then, should Americans be talking about economic withdrawal?

"The Hitler exception." The phrase was used by a high executive of a very large U.S. company with operations in South Africa as he pondered these problems. What he meant was that at some point the policy of a country may be so universally detested that the usual rule of doing business anywhere no longer applies.

### Totalitarian

South Africa is not Nazi Germany; for while people there still are limited free speech and freedom of the press. But for blacks, we know now, it is a ruthless totalitarian state. Eighty per cent of the population is condemned by reason of race to a life without free expression of movement or even family life, and the rules are enforced with murderous brutality. It is a state whose policy can only be enforced by violence.

In the end business is likely to be moved by business considerations, and that is far enough. Doing business in South Africa will make it harder to operate elsewhere, and it will run up against union and other protest at home. The stability of South Africa will appear increasingly doubtful. The logic of events is moving, and should move, toward U.S. economic withdrawal.

## Letters

### Nuclear Disaster

In regard to the statements attributed to Zbigniew Brzezinski by Jonathan Power (NYT, Dec. 2): "Only about 10 per cent of humanity would be killed in a nuclear war."—"It is not the end

of humanity."—"Now this is a disaster beyond the range of human comprehension. It's a disaster which is not morally justifiable."

"Only 10 per cent" doesn't sound like too much but translated into 400 million people it is more impressive, and it is comprehended too well by people of imagination, in particular among the younger generations.

In the killing of 400 million persons war is clean and modernizing thing, such a piling of the population might in the long run be beneficial, but nobody seems to discuss the real problem, namely how to cope with the radiation casualties, not immediately fatal, but those which will appear one, two or many generations later.

P.O.I. SMITH

Hellerup, Denmark.

## Examining Theology of Arms Control

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—A White House task force of scientists whose members and findings reflect the administration's dominant arms control philosophy has recommended that President Carter kill Defense Department plans for full development of the proposed MX mobile missile.

What makes this recommendation remarkable is a top secret Defense Department study in October rejecting the possibility that any arms control agreement could conceivably protect the U.S. land-based Minuteman missile—a finding endorsed by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. Moreover, new tests show the Soviet SS-9 missile to be more accurate than ever, further increasing the vulnerability of U.S. Minutemen.

Why, then, would a panel of distinguished scientists not urge the President to move rapidly toward deployment of a mobile missile? Because the key figure on the task force subscribes to a fixed theology of arms control that deplores any new weapons system as a destabilizing sin since it preaches that striving for U.S. Soviet strategic parity is no argument.

### Stacked Deck

The stacked deck, with Gorbachev on top as the ace, foretells the outcome. During the week of Nov. 23, a report went to President's desk denying my like need to do anything about vulnerability of Minutemen.

Accordingly, the task reached its verdict: It is mature to begin full-scale deployment of the MX in fiscal year 1978-79, proposed at the Pentagon. This recommended delay is viewed as a ploy to kill the MX, air delayed two years from the final Ford administration schedule.

Yet without a mobile missile there will be no secure administration in the U.S. relating to get rid of land-based. A real test of the Soviet SS-9 is signature according to defense officials, the dramatic breakthrough in aid currency further threatening U.S. Minutemen. Even before, Car news of this test, the Oct. 10 Defense Department study placed bleak news for its secret leadership.

While supporters of the Carter administration's SALT project have boasted that they can limit the big Soviet missile arsenal to guarantee security, the Minutemen, the Defense Department report implies both a disaster. Nothing in the ply the proposals could prevent the funds Viet Union from achieving a Israel accuracy to destroy the U.S. man force.

Soon after reading this, Secretary Brown—not per to the direct quotation—told details who reporters on Nov. 6: "I maintain who we have to have Soviet Minutemen survive going through a hard time with lots of shattering agreements... A SALT is Middle East that will insure the viability of Minutemen continue different from any that has. It has been discussed by both as usual.

Yet, more than two and a half years, a leading congressional SALT enthusiast was put to rest precisely the opposite mission. Sen. Rep. Bob Carr of Pennsylvania, an observer at SALT, the past sessions in Geneva, holding space Daily on Nov. 23 both Sada a SALT agreement is as if to me, as I think it will be, and trying to not grow in value will bring way to Geneva.

JAN 60 1980



## OPERA IN ITALY

## La Scala Celebration Starts Off With Verdi

By William Weaver

ILAN, Dec. 8 (HET).—Next August the Teatro alla Scala will be 200 years old, but the celebrations really began last night with the gala opening of the bicentennial season. The inaugural opera was, obviously, by Verdi, but the work itself was a more obvious choice: "Don Carlos," arguably the composer's most complex piece.

In presenting "Don Carlos," the Scala start with the decision to use Verdi's text. Verdi wrote this opera on several occasions. The Scala favorably chose the "Modena Version," an edition made for Modena in 1886. The work was also given in the original version.

The evening's performance began at 7:30 p.m., and after midnight—but one's attention and enjoyment never flagged, for musically this was a

close to perfect performance. Abbad's profound study of the score was evident throughout. Never rushing, never making facile points, he presented the great work in all its sweep and in all its subtle penetration. The orchestra played splendidly, fluently, supporting the first-rate cast.

## Beauty Finds Voice

Russian mezzo Elena Obraztsova captivated the audience, in the role of Eboli, and, indeed, her gayer beauty and her radiant voice were irresistible. But Maria Freni was equally engaging: delicate, noble Elisabeth, the Carlos of Jose Carreras grew as the opera progressed; he was especially touching in the final duet with Elisabeth.

Piero Cappuccelli was a totally convincing Rodrigo: a bluff soldier with a deep humanity (he sang the prison scene with great beauty of timbre and dramatic emotion). As Filippo, Nicolai Ghiaurov was unconventionally young, but vocally none the less commanding for that. As his antagonist, the Grand Inquisitor, there was another Russian guest, the gruff bass Yevgeny Nestenko. The smaller roles were in excellent hands.



**UNCLAIMED GOODS**—If someone doesn't come to the aid of sculptor Jose Gerson, Canadian customs will dynamite his work, "Hammipresence." Gerson, a Swiss artist who lives in France, sent the statue by invitation to the International Salon of Man in Montreal. After the show was over, he offered it to the city. He was turned down because of the work's size (3 meters by 5 meters). Now he is offering it to any institution or collector to save it from the hands of the customs.

The staging by Luca Ronconi and the sets by Luciano Damiani were always impressive, though at times puzzling. There was no attempt at realism. Some stage elements were fixed—the tomb of

Charles V was incongruously visible in most scenes—but enormous objects and grand processions passed across the rear of the stage, not always at opportune moments (distracting, for in-

stance, from the intimate Filippo-Rodrigo duet). Nothing seen on the stage was less than beautiful, but some of the tableaux could have been more apposite or more discreet.

## ARTS AGENDA

The Halle aux Grains in Toulouse, inaugurated three years ago as a concert hall, will be the site of a new production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" by the city's Théâtre du Capitole, a coproduction with the Théâtre Musical of Angers. Michel Plasseau will conduct and the production will be staged by Jorge Lavelli and designed by Max Bignem. Maria Sistianni and Margit Erese alternate in the role of Leonore; and Guy Chauvet and Ludovic Spies as Florestan, with other roles taken by Raymond Herinx, Manfred Schenk, David Sundquist and Eliane Lublin. Performances will be Dec. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Berit Lindholm and Richard Cassilly will sing the title roles in a new production of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" that will be given Dec. 11, 14 and 17 at the Marseilles Opera. Paul Hager will stage the work, with sets and costumes by Wolfram and Anne-Marie Skalkeld. Diego Marson will conduct, and other roles will be sung by Raymond Wolanski, Elisabeth Cornet, Gérard Serkoyan and Dieter Bunschub.

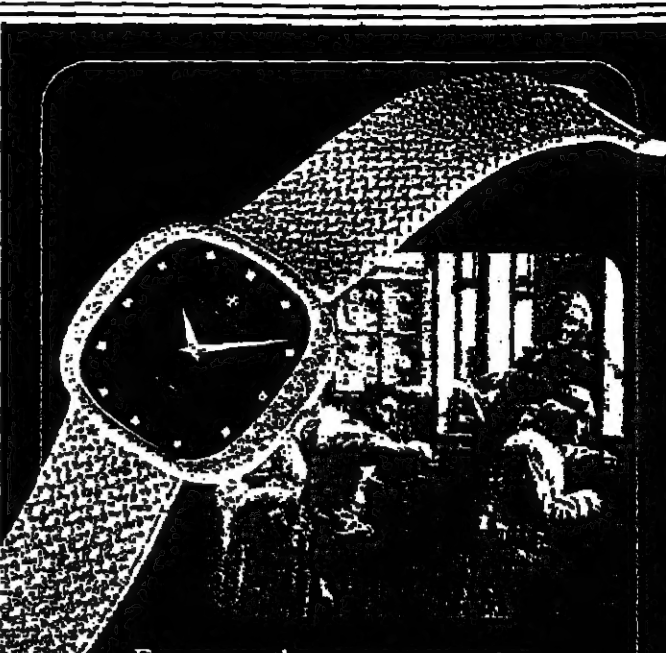
Joan Sutherland will sing the title role in Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda" at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in a series of performances beginning Dec. 15. The production, staged by John Copley and designed by Desmond Healey, is that of the English National Opera—the first of a series of productions to be given by both London companies. Richard Bonynge will conduct, the work, which will be sung in Italian with Huguette Tourangeau as Elisabeth, David Ward as Talbot, Richard Van Allen as Cecil and Stuart Burrows as Leicester. Other performances are scheduled for Dec. 20, 23, 26 and 29.

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## ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS: Showmanship Is Star of New Revue

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 8 (HET).—Jean-Marie Riviere is at it again, launching Paris after dark in an extraordinary entertainment.

On the Left Bank he discovered a forgotten theater, closed since the turn of the century, has restored it as an attraction, a night club of the Belle Époque produced on its stage a brilliant show for which he has as master of the revels.

A compère he has no peer, in the moment he appears, dashing in white dress suit, snowy topknot, he holds the show in the hollow of his hand, chats with members of the audience as he flits about the stage, making all feel that they are an important part of the proceedings. Everyone listens enraptured to his offhand remarks during the main events he has up a barrage of husky comedy, controlling all that happens, knowing how to stalk on both sides of the stage, a virtuoso of precise timing. His secret is his perch. It acts as the no of his show.

At the Théâtre de la Ville (28 Rue de la Ville) he blends past and present with witty sophistication and expert showmanship. Today is evoked by a replica of Yvette Guilbert of the Belle Époque posters. Last night sang on these boards in 1890s and in effigy she was for an encore. A longer into history's grab bag, back the 18th-century car who founded the University and gave the street its

name. From the mezzanine Lezanne in crimson robes and scarlet hat recites the Petit Larousse account of his career.

There is a Chapin étude by Guy des Cars and a soupçon of mythology when Catherine Riviere flutters from the ceiling in swansdown feathers to the side of a slumbering black Leda. Mary Poppins, umbrella and all, descends from on high to take two unruly, overgrown tots in charge and in Molly Molloy's choreography the dance ensemble demonstrates the steps of the black bottom, the tango, the biguine and the Charleston, followed by a carnival rumba that spills over into the auditorium, the chorus in porcelain-cup headresses singing the praise of coffee.

## Political Prophecy

A reassuring glimpse of the future is disclosed, a prophecy that all will be love-dovey in France after the spring elections. The waiters, masked as eminent politicians, take the platform, with Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, fraternally greeting President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has flown from the roof on angels' wings to bless the festivities.

The Molloy black-and-white troupe prances energetically in modernistic ballets and Bertha, a stout diva, warbles piercingly despite rude protests and a firecracker attack. In a circus ring an animal trainer (Joseph Taylor) has trouble with his panthers and his prize tiger turns into a courtesan and is appropriated by a top-hatted dandy. A shipwreck is staged in the Drury Lane pantomime manner. The tentacles of a giant octopus

stretch out for survivors on a raft and to cage drinks from the tables.

The evening's spectacular climax comes in a vivid, blasting reproduction of an air duel over the Argonne in 1915. Two German aces in combat with a French plane soon above the heads of the audience. Anti-aircraft guns open fire and the wounded French pilot parachutes to safety amid cheers.

This diverting revue, rich in variety, talent and scenic surprises, has its own character. Kept at lightning tempo by Riviere's commentary, exciting and amusing in turn, it has unique spontaneity. It is exuberantly alive and engaging, winning its spectators with its contagious sense of fun.

Neil Simon's "California Suite," a Broadway hit, has been adapted as "Rendez-vous à Hollywood" (at the Théâtre Fontaine) by Raymond Castane. One wonders how much Castane has altered it in translation for as it now appears it is Simon at his simplest and most banal, a quartet of vaudeville sketches all set in the same Beverly Hills hotel suite.

In these quarters a divorced man comes to confer with his embittered ex-wife. Next, a Bobbitt from Montreal who has taken home a call girl is surprised by his wife. The suite is then occupied by a British actress and her consort who are seen before and after an Oscar banquet at which the actress hopes to be awarded the prize for her latest movie. The final guests are two French couples who comport themselves as though they were in a slapstick film.

A foursome of competent players culled from the commediale material, Maria Mauban is best as the disappointed English comedienne and is ably assisted by Louis Velle in two of the

skills. Claude Brosset scores both as the faithless husband of Act II and the faithful husband of Act IV, while Micheline Luciani, an actress with a fine comic style of her own, is helpful.

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## NEW YORK

YORK, Dec. 7 (HET).—This is how New York Times rate new plays:

**Legs for a Small Time**—written by Miguel Piñero, but people that are "confronted" by crime and innocent, desperate vision remains in city streets from society has withdrawn—down town or into the city. Piñero Smith, "well by Shawn Elliott," is the time thief of the title. He with this and her sister

Little Bit. Terry, a friend from New York, arrives just as Little Bit announces that she is pregnant and wants to be Piñero's No. 1 woman. Terry, it turns out, is a hit man with orders to kill Piñero. Piñero's message is "that civilization rightly governs the plight of its parasites—but it rests upon a forced and narrow manipulation of plot and character." The middle scenes, particularly one between a teen-aged prostitute and her father, lack "the acid, perceptive writing of the beginning." But in the final scene, where Terry listens to

Panama recount the disasters of the day, Piñero "regains his control and power." Included in the "good cast" are Christopher Allport, Giorgio Santogà and Ann Speltell.

## Redon Painting Sold

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—A Japanese dealer paid £80,000 (\$162,000) yesterday at Sotheby's for a symbolist painting by French artist Odilon Redon, "Les Yeux Clos" (The Closed Eyes). It was the top prize in a sale of impressionist, modern paintings and sculpture.

## ARPS AND FLATS

US—The Kenny Clarke trio leaving nightly at the Club Armin and the guitarist of pup, Jimmy Gourley, is also at the Théâtre Armin. The Théâtre Armin, 13-15 p.m. The Alphonse Mouzon will be at the Théâtre Armin, Dec. 10 at 8:30 p.m., followed by Stéphane Armin, also at 8:30 p.m. The singer from Louisiana, Chénier, will be at Le Armin, Dec. 12-Jan. 2 at 8:30 p.m. every night. Marcel Chénier Armin are at the Armin, Dec. 10 at 9 p.m. and at 3 and 9 p.m. 10 CG is at the Pavillon de Paris at 9 and 9:30 p.m. every night. Davenport appears nightly at Hotel Meridien.

weeks on Dec. 12, replacing Linda Lewis.

KANDVOORT, The Netherlands—Cab Kaye is appearing nightly at "The Moustache Club" through Dec. 30.

FREDERIKSBURG, Denmark—Nat Russell is one of the feature attractions at Lorry's and will be there until the end of the year.

French pianist Michel Graffier was awarded the Prix Django Reinhardt last week in Paris at the Nouveau River Pop (the former Trois Mille). Jacqueline Ferrand presides over the new River Pop, as she did the old, and live jazz (sometimes with headliners) is offered every night except Sunday and Monday.

This week's top single record in the United States is "You Light Up My Life" by Debby Boone (10th straight week), and in Britain, "Mull of Kintyre" by Paul McCartney's Wings.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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- 1977 -				- 1977 -				- 1977 -				- 1977 -				- 1977 -			
High Low				High Low				High Low				High Low				High Low			
Div 1 S				Div 1 S				Div 1 S				Div 1 S				Div 1 S			
Yld. P/E 100s. High Low				Yld. P/E 100s. High Low				Yld. P/E 100s. High Low				Yld. P/E 100s. High Low				Yld. P/E 100s. High Low			
3146	ACC	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	184	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3147	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	185	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3148	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	186	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3149	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	187	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3150	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	188	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3151	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	189	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3152	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	190	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3153	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	191	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3154	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	192	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3155	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	193	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3156	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	194	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3157	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	195	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3158	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	196	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3159	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	197	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3160	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	198	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3161	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	199	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3162	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	200	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3163	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	201	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3164	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	202	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119
3165	ACI	1.20	6.2	10	26	26	26	203	176	Bando	48	2.5	6	71	119	119	119	119	119</

**ADVERTISEMENT**

# Flash... Paris Bourse

DEC. 8. 1977

(In French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE DEC. 1	TUES.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 74 75 76	SHRS. OUTST. (MM)
QUITAINE .....	Petrol.	360.28 - 337	339.58	332.30 - 332	6	4.7	89.14 - 83.08 - 55.63c	14,774
OUYGUES .....	Construct.	417 - 275	376	366 - 365	13	5.4	50.72 - 52.92 - 38.24c	4,000
SN GERVAS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 363	424	415 - 404	21	5.9	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,322
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping Air Trans.	177 - 129	147.88	149.50 - 148.50	11	7.9	16.96 - 16.43 - 13.34	1,866
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE ...	Public works	115 - 81.58	87.58	85 - 84	3	8.5	11.18 - 10.02 - 8.69c	1,672
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	105 - 84	95.10	94.50 - 94	6	7.8	10.26 - 15.85 - 14.08c	5,759
CREDIT INDUS. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.58	83	84 - 84	9	7.8	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528
CREUSOT-LOIRE .....	Heavy ind	98 - 59.58	68.50	61 - 68.38	—	12.2	28.13 - 9.68 - 5.55c	3,684
EURAFRANCE .....	Holding	190 - 124	180	179 - 178	3	6.1	— 36.58 - —	2,195
FERODO S.A.F. ....	Autom. Equip.	412 - 296	385	375 - 375	5	4.9	23.82 - 29.27 - 23.61c	1,548
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ..	Holding	192.50 - 145	180.30	180 - 188	5	3.1	— 26.94 - 30.81c	2,806
IMETAL .....	Mining	96.10 - 68.85	62.58	61.68 - 60.58	2	5.6	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	1,844
MOET-HEENESSY .....	Beverage	451.58 268	383	376 - 376	38	2.2	17.84 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,188
NORD (Compagnie du) ..	Holding	22.18 - 17	17	17.05 - 17	9	8.8	8.18 8.29 1.72	13,28
PECHELBRONN .....	Holding (fin.)	74.70 - 63	65.10	65.10 - 65.10	9	9.2	6.32 - 18.76 6.74	2,83
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem., min	91 - 62.18	76.68	75.90 - 75	12	6.5	29.50 - 6.30 - 6.90c	25.48
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	323.50 - 201	281.58	280 - 271	2	3.6	38.34 - 54.71 - 137.90c	9,44
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) ...	Petrol.	89.90 - 54.58	65.80	64 - 62.60	—	9.1	— — —	5,45
REDOUTE .....	Mail order	628 - 584	525	529 - 525	10	3.4	35.87 65.57 - 47.84c	7
RHONE-POULENC .....	Chemicals	60.78 - 51.58	60.90	59 - 57.10	9	10.9	14.82 8.83 6.34	18.9
ROBECO .....	Invstgm. Corp.	384 - 347.58	366	361 - 361	—	6.9	(not relevant)	22.57
SKIS ROSSIGNOL .....	Ski manuf	1918 1223	1705	1740 - 1728	20	1.5	71.76 - 73.76 - 87.48	2

### LATEST COMPANY NEWS

1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 648 MF.

1st 9 months '77 group turnover = 2.65 MF vs. 1.056 MF (-20%).

Group turnover: Linc. 1st sem. '77 = 1.056 MF (-20%); 1st 9 months '77 = 6.62 MF (-17%).

Subsidiary Cio. Marfome sales 9 months '77 = 616 MF (+31% vs. 2 mos. '76).

Dec. 9 meeting to set 80 MF convertible bond issue (1 share = 1 bond).

New CCF branch opening in Beirut at Gelbair Center.

As of Sept. 30, '77, Cio group turnover for December totaled 6.64 billion Fr.

1st 9 mos. '77 turnover (non-tax) = 6.69 MF (+20% vs. same period '76).

1976-77 net profit = 44.78 MF Fr. 11% dividend to be proposed Dec. meeting.

'77 group consol. results (with parent) available with second '78.

'74-77 group consolidated turnover = 14.676 MF vs. 14.85 MF for '75-76.

Parent's 1st sem. '77 turnover = 799 MF (vs. 572 MF, 1st sem. '76).

Presently issuing convertible bonds for 152.56 MF.

1977 net results to at least satisfy 1976-77 MF.

1976 net dividend proposed = Fr. 12.50 (as in 1975).

30% group turnover secured (27% as per 20% = foreign subsidiary sales).

New 12-year 1500 MF bond issue to be set for 11.15%.

For 1st semester, 1977 announced cruise resumed on 11.1% vs. 1976.

March-Apr. '77 consolidated turnover = 1.441 MF (+14.1% vs. same period '76).

1st semester group turnover = 12.204 MF.

From March 1-Sep. 30, 1977, Renault sales doubtful.

April-Sept. '77 group turnover = 216 MF (up 24.7% vs. same period '76).

\* Consolidated.

C: Consolidated:

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

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## U.S. Aide Hits Japan Trade Plan

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Japanese government's new package of trade reforms does not contain enough concessions to satisfy the United States, a U.S. official said today.

There is a wide gap remaining to be bridged, the official said.

In a similar vein, the Japanese official who will take the new package to Washington for negotiations this weekend said it probably will not meet deadlines laid down by Robert Reagan, the U.S. special trade representative.

Asked if he thought his presentation would satisfy Mr.

Strauss, Neuhoff Ushiba said, "It may be rather difficult, I think."

His pessimism was underscored when he lunched today with U.S. ambassador Mike Mansfield. Mr. Ushiba told Mr. Mansfield that "he was not going off to Washington with a very large package and expects a difficult time in Washington," according to the U.S. economic minister here, Jack Sullivan.

### Too Far Apart

The comments of both U.S. and Japanese officials indicated that the two countries are now too far apart to reach a settlement by the American-imposed deadline of the end of this year.

The U.S. side has warned that unless Japan offered satisfactory promises by then it would be difficult to combat a wave of protectionist measures in the Congress in January.

The Japanese government this week agreed on several measures designed to increase imports into Japan and ease the pressures coming from the United States and Europe which want to see Japan's large trade surplus eliminated.

Although the details have not been formally disclosed, the general outlines have emerged in the press and confirmed by government officials.

### Tariff Reductions

They include reductions of between 10 and 20 per cent of tariffs on some 300 imported items and more than 20 per cent in some cases. There would also be larger quotas for some of the 27 categories of goods whose importation is now restricted, but quotas would be lifted completely on only a few minor items.

The Japanese plan also contemplates more tariff reductions during multilateral negotiations next year. It promises to simplify some of the procedural and financial problems that have made trading with Japan difficult for foreigners.

The Japanese plan makes only minimal concession on imports of beef and agricultural commodities, largely because of a last-minute surge of pressure from farm lobbies which expressed fear of foreign competition.

The most important shortcoming in the view of U.S. officials, is the Japanese failure to state an intention to eliminate the surplus in its current accounts, which is expected to run nearly \$10 billion this fiscal year.

The Americans have insisted for weeks that Japan should commit its policies to wiping out the surplus completely by importing more goods and at times have demanded a fixed deadline for that to be done.

Japan's resistance to that demand was emphasized by Mr. Ushiba in an interview with several foreign reporters. Asked if the Japanese plan would commit a commitment to reach a deficit in current accounts, he said:

"No, I don't think so. Who can commit going into deficit? No country in the world, I think." He said that the amount of imports and exports is determined by private companies, not by the government.

### Will Cut Surplus

According to press reports, the most Japan is willing to promise is to reduce the current account surplus by about one-half during the next fiscal year that begins on April 1. That would mean a surplus of about \$5 billion or \$6 billion by early 1979. Asked how such a promise would be viewed in Washington, a U.S. official said, "No one is going to be happy about that."

Although both sides talked of remaining flexible in the next series of talks, it appeared that Mr. Ushiba had very little negotiating room.

He reportedly told Mr. Mansfield today that in Washington he will attempt to impress on U.S. officials that Premier Takeo Fukuda had found it difficult to come up with as big a package as he did.

He planned to stress that under any circumstances Mr. Fukuda has limited power to order changes in Japan's economic structure, according to a U.S. official.

At his meeting with foreign reporters, Mr. Ushiba had clearly abandoned much of his former optimism about resolving the issue.

Last week he had predicted cheerfully that the government's package would contain large concessions to the United States.

Reminded of that prediction, however, he said, "I may have a little bit overstated the case." Of his impending trip to Washington, he said, "I am not going there to solve everything, that's for sure."

### IMF Auctions Gold

At \$160 an Ounce

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund yesterday sold \$24,300 ounces of gold at a "Dutch auction" price of \$160.03 an ounce.

The IMF said it received bids to purchase 1,183,600 ounces of gold. The prices of successful bidders ranged from \$160.02 to \$160.03 an ounce, but the IMF will award the gold to all successful bidders at the common price of \$160.03.

### French Investments Up

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—French private investments, excluding housing and public works, are expected to show an increase of 11 per cent in value, or 2 per cent in volume, according to the latest survey of the official statistical institute.

## Machine Orders in Japan Rise 19.5 Per Cent in Month

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japan's overall machinery orders

received by 127 major machinery makers in October totaled a seasonally adjusted \$19.51 billion yen (\$1.6 billion), up 19.5 per cent from \$16.39 billion yen in September and up 13.4 per cent from \$14.14 billion yen in the earlier month, a survey of machinery orders released by the Economic Planning Agency said.

Japan's machinery orders on a seasonal adjustment basis have fluctuated widely in the past months this year.

Orders from the non-manufacturing sector were up 37 per cent from the prior month but down 1.7 per cent from the year-earlier month.

Export machinery orders in October rose 31.2 per cent from September.

Machinery orders in the private sector—excluding orders for ships and the electric power industry—indicating trends of capital spending—have sagged in recent months, an official at the agency said.

October machinery orders from

### S. Consumers' Confidence Rises

Latest Month

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Conference Board's index of consumer confidence edged

up in November as consumers became somewhat less pessimistic about the future.

The New York-based business index, which had been steadily declining since last month (1969-70 is 100), that compared with October. The index, however, has fluctuated within a narrow range for the past year, regaining last December's level.

Consumers continue to be less enthusiastic about current economic conditions, but the percentage expecting worse conditions fewer jobs and lower income is down from 58 per cent in October, the board said.

The board's buying plans in which measures plans to houses, cars and appliances, edged up to 124.5 in November, slightly higher than in October.

John Linden, director of the board's consumer research, said "decline in anxiety" should stimulate sales. "With less tension about what lies ahead, consumers are likely to be more lavishly during the coming holiday season," Mr. Linden said.

### Survey in Italy

Recession

Still Continue

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—A

survey of Italian industrialists shed today indicated they

the current recession is to last in the coming months.

A survey, produced by Iscra Economica, showed that 70 per cent of the respondents

the economy generally deteriorate over the next four years. This compared with 75 per cent who gave similar answers in the last survey, in October. The percentage of

who expected gains remained the same at 2 per cent. Unemployment was expected to

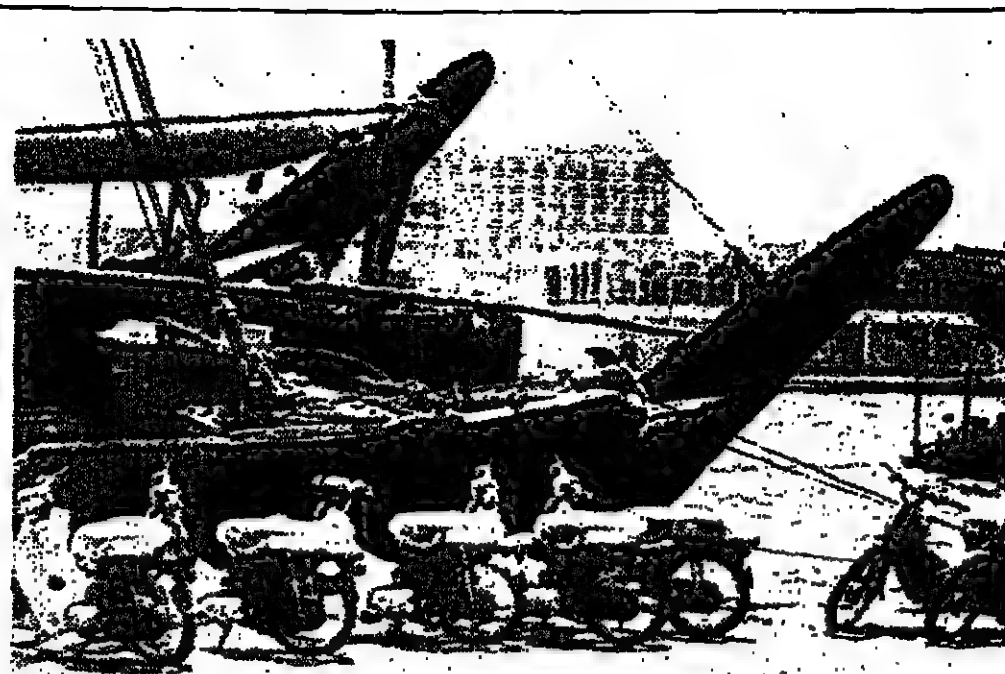
amounting to 50 per cent of respondents, while 40 per cent said consumption would be

reduced and 2 per cent foreseen a decline in investment was

ed by 54 per cent, with 2 per cent forecasting stability. A suggested there would be

Industrialists were more

satisfied about plant utilization, 78 per cent expecting no change, 18 per cent forecasting a decline and 4 per cent predicting



ANCIENT AND MODERN—Japanese motorcycles waiting to be loaded aboard a ship at Dubai. Motorcycles have become an in-thing in the United Arab Emirates.

## Big Board Prices Make Fractional Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—

Reversing a string of losses, stocks ended narrowly on the up side today after backing off from early gains that came mostly from a favorable report on wholesale prices, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was up nearly 3 points in the day, closed down 0.52 point to 296.91. It was up 0.70 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines throughout trading, but the gap at the close was at its most narrow with advances outpacing

declines by about 730 to about

300.

Volume totaled 20.4 million shares, down from 21.05 million yesterday.

The labor department this morning reported wholesale prices rose at a less-than-expected clip of 0.7 per cent in November, after an 0.8 per cent rise in October.

Analysts said weakness occurred later as many investors moved to the sidelines to await weekly money supply figures, due after the close, leaving the market vulnerable to year-end tax selling.

After the close of New York stock exchange trading, Federal Reserve Bank of New York said narrow U.S. money supply M-1 rose \$1.3 billion.

Analysts also cited weakness in U.S. Steel, which lost 3/8 to 29 7/8. It expects to lose money on steel operations in the fourth quarter.

Central and Southwest Corp. lost 1/4 to 15 1/2 and Duke Power 1/8 to 21 7/8 but Long Island Lighting tacked on 1/8 to 18 7/8.

and Oklahoma Gas &amp; Electric

1/8 to 18.

Exxon rose 3/4 to 45 1/4. It expects Alaskan oil to contribute

importantly to 1978 earnings. Active Communications Satellite lost 1 5/8 to 30 1/8 after trading for the first time since Tuesday. It said holders tendered 6.2 million shares in response to its offer to buy back up to 2 million, or about 20 per cent, at \$37 each.

Hitachi, GE in Accord On a Joint Venture

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Hitachi Ltd. and General Electric Co. of the United States have agreed in principle to establish a joint venture to produce television sets and related components in Portsmouth, Va., Hitachi officials said today.

Officials said the joint-venture company will begin production next spring with 8,300 workers. The company will produce color and black and white television sets and parts, under the brand names of both Hitachi and GE.

## Dollar Edges Higher In Quieter Trading

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—

The dollar edged up today against most major currencies in quieter and less nervous trading conditions than earlier this week.

The presence of central banks in the market, demonstrating readiness to support the U.S. unit, was a major factor behind its steadiness, dealers said. But they added that the amount of support was not too large, reflecting the thin level of the market as the holidays approach.

In addition, profit-taking, short-covering and some commercial demand gave the dollar a marginal boost, though it still remains at extremely weak levels against all the harder currencies like the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and yen, dealers noted.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar rose 75 points to 2.1750 marks. The U.S. unit also firmed against the Swiss franc to 2.1338 francs from 2.1300 francs late yesterday. The Swiss National Bank disclosed that its foreign exchange surged by 1.259 billion francs to 16,032 billion francs in the week to Dec. 7, mainly due to dollar purchases on the foreign exchange market.

The dollar eased slightly, however, against the yen at 241.53 yen from 241.80 yen overnight.

The dollar rose against the guilders to 2.3550 guilders from 2.3482 overnight and against the French franc to 4.8323 francs from 4.8260.

Sterling rose as high as \$1.8380 after news that the miners union executive committee voted to back the 12-month rule between pay settlements. The pound later drifted back to finish at \$1.8295, up 30 points.

The Canadian dollar staged a strong recovery from its weakness over recent months. The currency climbed almost 1 U.S. cent to 91.83 U.S. cents from 90.95 cents late yesterday and up from 90.24 cents a week ago.

In recent days several Canadian entities have arranged to borrow several billion U.S. dollars abroad. This has given the Canadian currency something of a psychological lift, traders said.

### Company Report

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Company	1977	1976
Gulf & Western Industries		
First Quarter		
Revenue	1,010.0	876.5
Profits	39.1	63.9
Per Share	0.76	1.06
Share dil.	0.58	0.75

Company	1977	1976
Bundeskreditbank		
Revenue	1,010.0	876.5
Profits	39.1	63.9
Per Share	0.76	1.06
Share dil.	0.58	0.75

BONN, Dec. 8 (AP)—

Bundeskreditbank president

Otmar Emminger said today the Bundes-

bank must intervene not just to smooth out day to day fluctuations but also to control the fall of the dollar in foreign exchange trading.

He said the Bundesbank would refrain, however, from defending any fixed rate. He added that the Bundesbank alone could not resist the pressure on the dollar coming from all over the world.

Mr. Emminger said the dollar-mark relationship has lost "any orientation to objective facts." The dollar was already undervalued at the beginning of this year and the latest foreign exchange turmoil has clearly made the mark overvalued, he said.

The central bank president said the appreciation of the mark was a byproduct of the "dollar problem," which itself results from the huge U.S. trade deficit, he said.

But Mr. Emminger also referred repeatedly to the Japanese current accounts surplus, which he said would reach \$10 billion this year, as a major factor in the current foreign exchange disturbance. He pointed out that much of this surplus comes at the expense of the United States.

### W. German Metal Firm

Posts Increased Sales

FRANKFURT, Dec. 8 (AP)—

External sales of the Metallgesellschaft AG domestic group rose 12 per cent in the year ended Sept. 30 to 6.86 billion marks from 6.15 billion marks in the previous year, Kari Rajten, management board chairman, told a press conference.

Mr. Rajten said that owing to higher disposable earnings, the company hopes to be able both to maintain its previous-year dividend of five marks and still boost open reserves.

The brandy Napoleon did not drink

but Alexander did.  
(known as the Great)

From the legendary golden grapes of Greece, untouched throughout the centuries, where the grape was first adored, glorified and drunk by Gods, Men and Warriors.

METAXA

the Greek classic

Don't miss

THE 1977 EUROMARKET REPORT  
DECEMBER 12 & 13

a special report by the

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

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Price: \$12 million. Required cash: \$3.6 million.  
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Telephone: 01/910 50 45. Telex: 53941.







- 1977 -		Stock		SIB	
High	Low	Div in \$	Yld. %	#E 100s	High Low

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<b>Montreal Stocks</b>		<b>NOTICE</b> <b>To the Holders of</b>	
<b>Levin-Townsend International Inc.</b> (now known as Rockwood International, Inc.)		<b>5% Guaranteed</b> <b>Convertible Debentures Due 1988</b>	
* The expiration time of our Exchange Offer is now only days away.		At this time we are still far away from our minimum requirement of 70% acceptance.	
Failure of the Exchange Offer would likely result in bankruptcy proceedings and total loss of your investment.		<b>WE THEREFORE URGE YOU TO GIVE YOUR BANK OR BROKER INSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT DELAY TO ACCEPT OUR OFFER OF:</b>	
\$105 in cash and		\$400 principal amount of our new income debentures convertible into common stock at \$1.90.	

*This announcement is neither an offer nor a solicitation of an offer to exchange these securities. The offer is made solely by the Prospectus dated July 12, 1977.*

**NOTICE**

**Levin-Townsend International Inc**  
(now known as Rockwood International Inc.)

**5% Guaranteed**

- The expiration time of our Exchange Offer is now only days away.

- Failure of the Exchange Offer would likely result in bankruptcy proceedings and total loss of

**THEREFORE URGE YOU TO GIVE YOUR BANK OR BROKER INSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT DELAY TO ACCEPT**

- \$105 in cash and
- \$400 principal amount of our new income debentures

**THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M.**

**THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL NOT BE EXTENDED.**

**LOCKWOOD NATIONAL CORPORATION**  
 September 8th, 1977.

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NOVEMBER 1977

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**ANK**

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Deposit Due 8 November 1978


Deposit Due 8 November 1979

osit were placed by

Investment Co. s.a.k.

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*This announcement appears as a matter of record only* November 1977



**بنك الخليج**  
**THE GULF BANK**  
(Kuwait)

**Kuwaiti Dinars 9,000,000**

K.D. 2,500,000 7 % Certificates of Deposit Due 8 November 1978  
K.D. 3,500,000 7½ % Certificates of Deposit Due 8 May 1979  
K.D. 3,000,000 7¼ % Certificates of Deposit Due 8 November 1979

The above Certificates of Deposit were placed by  
**Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.**







## 'Old Man' Howe's New Milestone: 1,000th Goal

designed by Dick PRICE